



ATL 102

Canadian **Sailing Directions**

Newfoundland,
East and South Coasts

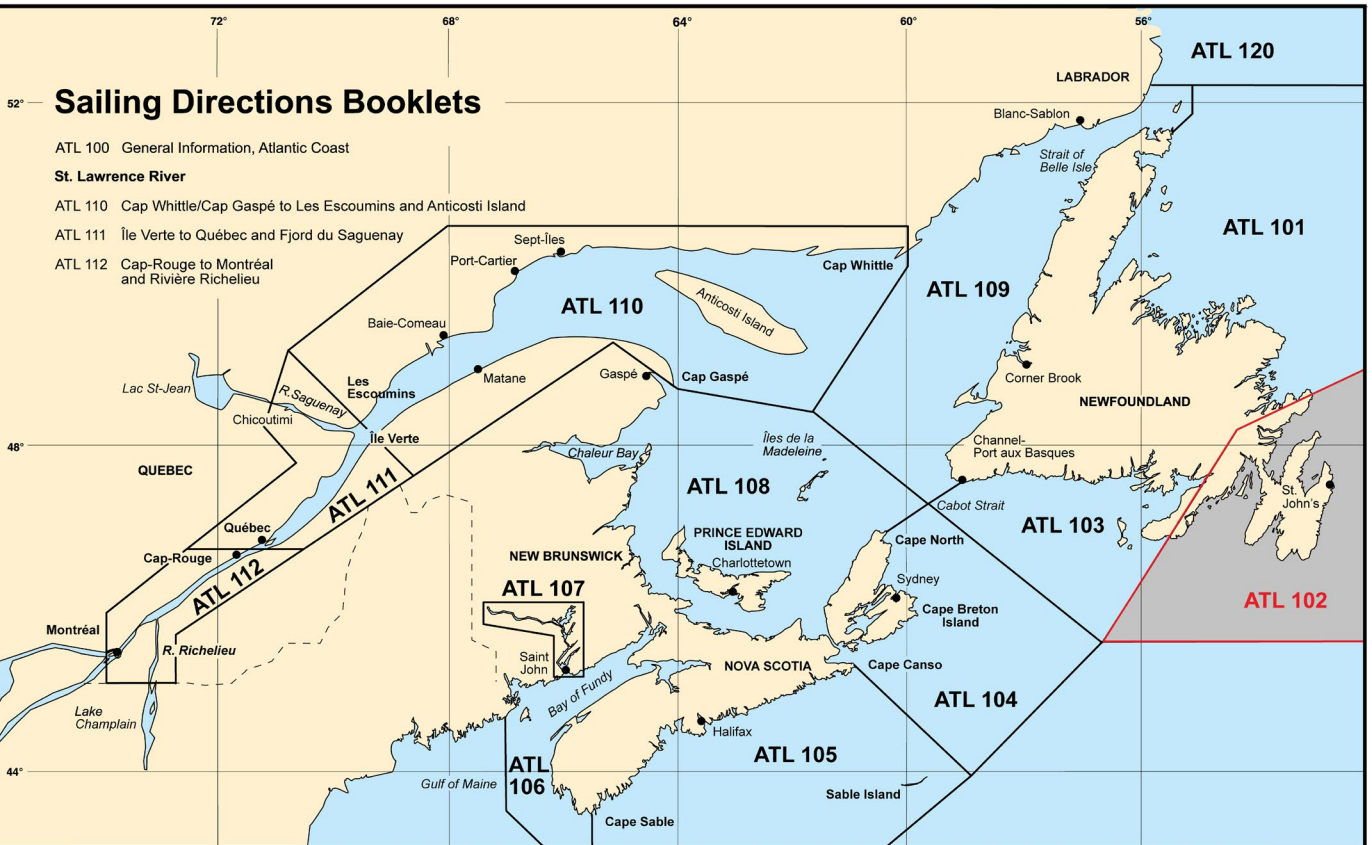
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- ATL 106 Gulf of Maine and Bay of Fundy
- ATL 107 Saint John River

Gulf of St. Lawrence

- ATL 108 Gulf of St. Lawrence (Southwest Portion)
- ATL 109 Gulf of St. Lawrence (Northeast Portion)



Pictogram legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving Station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

Report discrepancies between real-world observations and descriptions in the publication

Users of this publication are requested to forward information regarding newly discovered dangers, changes in aids to navigation, the existence of new shoals or channels, or other information that would be useful for the correction of nautical charts and publications affecting Canadian waters to: chsinfo@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

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Catalogue No. Fs74-44E-PDF
ISSN 2816-4636
Ottawa

Record of Changes

As the CHS acquires new information, relevant changes are applied to Sailing Directions volumes in order to maintain safety of navigation. It is the responsibility of the mariner to maintain their digital Sailing Directions file by ensuring that the latest version is always downloaded. Visit charts.gc.ca to download the most recent version of this volume, with all current changes already incorporated.

The table below lists the changes that have been applied to this volume of Sailing Directions. This record of changes will be maintained at the discretion of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

Date	Chapter / Paragraph	Description of Change
2025/08	C5/P43, P66	Added buoy (28.3), Added shoal and repositioned buoy (37.45)
2025/08	C6/P14, P84	Deleted light (73.3), Added marine farm
2025/08	C6/P152, P168	Replaced photograph Little Paradise, Removed wharf
2026/06	C1/P52	Add fog signal
2026/06	C1/P278	Delete fog signal
2026/06	C2/P58	Update wharf information
2026/06	C2/P137	Delete ODAS buoys
2026/06	C2/P181	Add buoy
2026/06	C3, after P34	Update berths
2026/06	C5/P27	Add wreck
2026/06	C5/P52	Update wharf
2026/06	C5/P114	Update buoy
2026/06	C6/P10	Remove wreck
2026/06	C6/P75	Add obstruction
2026/06	C6/P151	Add caution note
2026/06	C6/P152	Update light
2026/06	Appendix A4	Update wharf table



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Preface

This edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 102 — Newfoundland, East and South Coasts*, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. In general, all hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the *International Hydrographic Bureau*.

General information for the Atlantic Coast is grouped within one booklet: *Sailing Directions, ATL 100 — General Information, Atlantic Coast*. It contains navigational information and a brief description of the main port facilities as well as geographic, oceanographic and atmospheric characteristics.

The detailed description of the geographical areas is given in a series of booklets. Their limits are printed on page 2 of the booklets. **The appropriate descriptive booklet(s) should be consulted in conjunction with the *ATL 100 — General Information booklet*.**

The photographs are by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Hydrographic Service and Small Craft Harbours Branch, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

References to Other Publications

Canadian Hydrographic Service

- [*Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Publications*](#)
- [*Canadian Tide and Current Tables*](#)

Canadian Coast Guard

- [*List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals*](#)
- [*Radio Aids to Marine Navigation \(Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, Arctic and Pacific\)*](#)
- [*Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*](#)

Explanatory Notes

Canadian Sailing Directions expand charted details and provide important information of interest to navigation which may not necessarily be found on charts or in other marine publications. They are intended to be read in conjunction with the charts quoted in the text.

Remarks

Buoys are described in detail only where they have special navigational significance, or where the scale of the chart is too small to clearly show all the details.

Chart references, in *italics*, refer to the largest scale Canadian chart. Occasionally a smaller scale chart may be quoted where its use is more appropriate.

Tidal information relating to the vertical movements of the water is not given and the *Canadian Tide and Current Tables* should be consulted. However, abnormal changes in water level are noted.

Names have been taken from the most authoritative source. Where an obsolete name still appears on the chart or is of local usage, it is given in brackets following the official name.

Wreck information is included where drying or submerged wrecks are relatively permanent features and are of navigation or anchoring significance.

Units and terminology used in this booklet

Latitude and **longitudes** given in brackets are approximate, and are intended to facilitate reference to the chart quoted.

Bearings and **directions** refer to True North (geographic) and are given in degrees from 000° clockwise to 359°. The bearings of conspicuous objects, ranges and light sectors are given from seaward. **Courses** always refer to the course to be made good.

Tidal streams and **currents** are described by the direction towards which they flow. The **ebb** stream is caused by a falling tide and the **flood** stream is caused by a rising tide.

Winds are described by the direction from which they blow.

Distances, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in nautical miles. For practical purposes, a nautical mile is considered to be the length of one minute of arc, measured along the meridian, in the latitude of the position. The international nautical mile, which has now been adopted by most maritime nations, is equal to 1,852 m (6,076 ft).

Speeds are expressed in knots, which mean 1 nautical mile per hour.

Depths, unless otherwise stated, are referred to chart datum. As depths are liable to change, particularly those in dredged channels and alongside wharves, it is strongly recommended these be confirmed by the appropriate local authority.

Elevations and **vertical clearances** are given above Higher High Water, Large Tides. In non-tidal waters they are referred to chart datum.

Heights of objects, distinct from the elevations, refer to the heights of the structures above the ground. A statement, “a hill ... m (... ft) high”, is occasionally used when there could be no confusion and in this case the reference will signify an elevation.

The *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* number is shown **in brackets** after the navigational aid (light, leading lights, buoy). The expression “seasonal” indicates that it is operational for a certain period during the year; mariners should consult the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* to determine the period of operation. The expression “private” means that the navigational aid is privately maintained; it will not necessarily be mentioned in the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* and its characteristics may change without issuance of a *Navigational Warning (NAVWARN)*.

Time, unless otherwise stated, is expressed in local standard or daylight time. For the waters described in this booklet, local time is Newfoundland Standard Time (NST) UTC -3 1/2).

Deadweight tonnage and **masses** are expressed in metric tonnes. The kilogram is used to describe relatively small masses.

Public wharf is a wharf that is available for public use, though certain fees may be charged by local authorities. It may be shown as “Government wharf” or “Gov’t whf” on older charts.

Conspicuous objects, natural or artificial, are those which stand out clearly from the background and are easily identifiable from a few miles offshore in normal visibility.

The expression “**small craft**” refers to pleasure craft and small vessels with shallow draught.

Diagrams are large scale cartographic representations of harbours, wharves, anchorages, or marinas.

Pictograms are symbols shown at the beginning of the paragraphs to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. The Pictogram Legend is shown on the third page of this booklet.

Abbreviations

Units

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimetre
fm	fathom
ft	foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
HP	horsepower
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
kn	knot
kPa	kilopascal
m	metre
mb	millibar
MHz	megahertz
min	minute
mm	millimetre
NM	nautical mile
t	metric tonne
°	degree (plane angle)
‘	minute (plane angle)

S	south
SSW	south southwest
SW	southwest
WSW	west southwest
W	west
WNW	west northwest
NW	northwest
NNW	north northwest

Directions

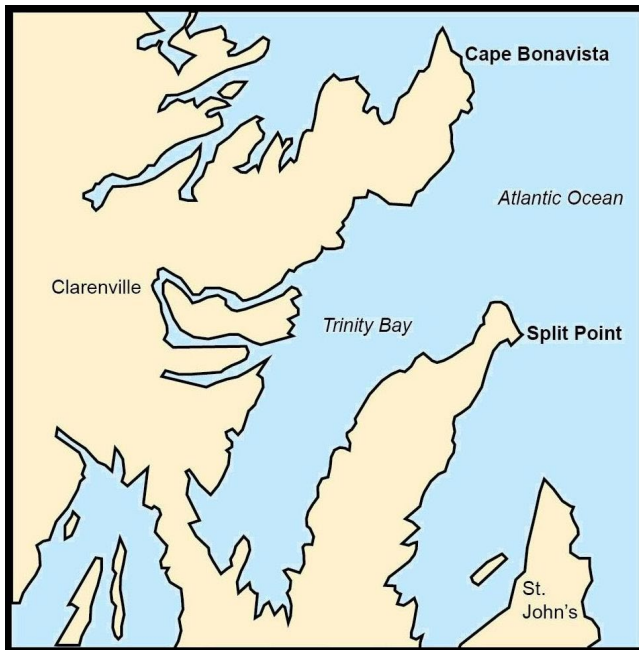
N	north
NNE	north northeast
NE	northeast
ENE	east northeast
E	east
ESE	east southeast
SE	southeast
SSE	south southeast

Various

A.P.A.	Atlantic Pilotage Authority
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
DWT	deadweight tonnage
ETA	estimated time of arrival
ETD	estimated time of departure
HF	high frequency
HW	high water
LW	low water
M	million, mega
MCTS	Marine Communications and Traffic Services
NAD	North American Datum
No.	number
SAR	Search and Rescue
U.S.A.	United States of America
VHF	very high frequency
VTS	Vessel Traffic Services

Chapter 1

Trinity Bay



Cape Bonavista to Smith Sound

Charts 4853, 4017

1 **Trinity Bay.** — This extensive bay is entered between Horse Chops and Grates Point, about 15 miles SE. The bay extends SW for about 50 miles and contains many small harbours and anchorages. After an easterly wind, a current sets up on the NW side of the bay; fog is also more prevalent here.

2 The bay never freezes over, but field ice has been known to arrive in December, and has continued off the mouth until May. Icebergs enter the bay as early as the last week in May, and some, if aground, may remain until the last week in August. If favorable winds persist, the bay is generally clear of ice by the end of June.

3 A **conspicuous tower**, 163 m (536 ft) high and 308 m (1,009 ft) in elevation, is in approximate position $48^{\circ}26.5'N$, $53^{\circ}21.4'W$. The tower, marked by white strobe-flashing lights, is visible over a large portion of Trinity Bay.

Chart 4854


4 **Cape Bonavista** ($48^{\circ}42'N$, $53^{\circ}05'W$), consisting of flat, almost barren, rock is located about 3.8 miles NE of the entrance to Bonavista Harbour. From the cape to **Spillars Point**, 2.2 miles SSE, the coast is heavily indented and fringed by shoal water containing numerous drying rocks. An *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS)* private light **buoy** is moored about 2 miles NE of Spillars Point.

5 A **light** (449) is shown at an elevation of 50.3 m (165 ft) from a red and white skeleton tower, on the east side of Cape Bonavista. A disused light-structure composed of a conical tower atop a square building, all having red and white vertical stripes, stands nearby.


6 A **fog signal** (449.2) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from the light structure at Cape Bonavista. The signal is sounded from a horn pointing 355° . Several **towers** are located on Cape Bonavista.

7 **Coastal aspect.** — **Burnt Ridge**, a tableland 140 m (460 ft) in elevation, 4.5 miles south of Cape Bonavista, is readily visible when approaching from the east. On nearer approach, **L'Argent Hill** becomes visible, then Cape Bonavista and Gull Island, described below. **Green Ridge**, the north part of Burnt Ridge, or the light structure, depending on the weather, will be the first land visible when approaching from the NE.

8 **Off-lying island and dangers.** — **Gull Island**, 34 m (112 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.6 mile NNW of Cape Bonavista. **Brandy Rocks**, a rocky shoal with a least depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) and marked by west cardinal light buoy JBR (449.5), is situated about 1 mile east of Cape Bonavista. **Matthews Ground**, least depth 10.7 m (35 ft), is situated about 1.8 miles NW of Cape Bonavista. **Harrys Ground** is a bank with many rocky shoals extending from 3.5 to 6.5 miles north of Cape Bonavista. **Old Harry**, the southernmost, has a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), and **Young Harry**, the northernmost, has a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft).


 9 A moderate sea breaks on rocks with depths of less than 9 m (5 fm); a heavy sea breaks on those with depths of 9 to 18 m (5 to 10 fm). After heavy gales, the sea may break on those with depths of 18 to 27 m (10 to 15 fm); caution is advised.

10 **Spillars Ledge**, a rocky shoal with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), lies about 0.5 mile NE of Spillars Point. A group of **conspicuous rocks** with perpendicular sides lie close off the point.

 11 The settlement of **Spillars Cove** is located along the east shore of the cove. A **wharf**, with two 9 m (30 ft) seaward faces, and which nearly dries, is located in the community. A slipway for small boats lies adjacent to the wharf.

12 **Cape L'Argent**, situated 1.2 miles SE of Spillars Point, is a shelving point with three islets lying nearby. **Horse Chops**, elevation 81 m (266 ft), is a fairly **prominent hill** about 0.2 mile SW of the cape. **L'Argent Hill**, situated 0.8 mile WSW of the cape, elevation 119 m (390 ft), is a remarkable hill rising 61 m (200 ft) above the flat cliffs forming the coast. It is separated from Burnt Ridge to the south by a deep valley.


13 **Elliston Point**, the SE entrance point of **Elliston Cove**, lies 1.7 miles SE of Cape L'Argent. The cove SW of Elliston Point has a sandy beach at its head. The settlement of **Elliston**, population 306 in 2006, lies at the head of the cove; there is a church with a spire. A slipway for small boats is located on the south shore of Elliston Cove. The cove is reported to experience a heavy undertow with north and east winds. A drying rock ledge, extending 50 m (164 ft) from the shore, borders the west side of the slipway.

 14 Temporary **anchorage** is available in 13 m (43 ft), sandy bottom, in Elliston Cove. The cove affords no shelter, but it is reported that on account of the backwash a vessel may ride here securely, even during easterly winds.

15 **North Bird Island**, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, lies 0.25 mile NNE of Elliston Point, with some islets and rocks in between. **South Bird Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation,

is situated about 0.4 mile SE of the same point. As seabird nesting grounds, both islands are covered with grass but are spotted in white.

16 **Dollarman Bank** is an irregular rocky bank extending as far as 4 miles offshore between South Bird Island and Cape Bonavista, about 5.5 miles NW. There are numerous rocks on this bank with depths of 8 to 18 m (26 to 59 ft), on which the sea breaks after easterly gales.

 17 **Off-lying dangers.** — Many detached rocky shoal patches with depths of 7 to 14.6 m (23 to 48 ft) lie between North Head and Cape L'Argent. These shoals, on which the sea breaks after easterly gales, extend to 6 miles offshore. **The Haypooks**, with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft), are the easternmost of these dangers.

18 **Flowers Point** lies about 1.5 miles SE of the South Bird Island. **Whalesback**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft), lies 0.7 mile SSE of Flowers Point. **Flowers Rock**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), lies at the NE extremity of shoal water extending NE from Flowers Point for 1 mile.

19 **North Head**, a **conspicuous** headland 38 m (125 ft) in elevation and fronted by cliffs, is situated about 3.2 miles south of Flowers Point. **Cuckhold Head**, the eastern entrance to Little Catalina, lies about 1.6 miles WSW of North Head.

20 **Little Catalina Harbour** is entered between Cuckhold Head and **Rowland Head**, about 0.6 mile NE. The coast, about 0.5 mile north of Rowland Head, is low, covered with scrub and faced with sheets of white rock. The settlement of **Little Catalina**, population 458 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the harbour. A church **spire** at the head of the harbour is **conspicuous** from seaward.




  21 A **wharf**, 43 m (141 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, with a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) at its outer end, is located on the west side of the harbour. Ruins of a previous wharf section lie adjacent to the south side and outer end of this wharf. Ruins of a previous wharf and breakwater may exist on the east shore, near the harbour entrance.


Chart 4849


22 **Catalina and Port Union.** — The town of **Catalina**, population 455 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the NE arm of the harbour. The town of **Port Union**, population 413 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the SW arm. The towns form a large fishing centre. Diesel fuel, gasoline, fresh water, and provisions are available. Minor repairs can be undertaken. A medical clinic is located at Catalina.

 23 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. A pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice to


Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's in position $47^{\circ}33'30''N$, $52^{\circ}35'06''W$ or off Catalina Harbour as arranged. (See *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*.)


24 **Catalina Harbour** is entered between **Burnt Point**, 1 mile south of Rowland Head, and **Shepherd Point**, 0.4 mile NNW.


 25 **Green Island**, rugged and rocky, lies about 0.2 mile SSE of Burnt Point. A slipway is located in the cove on the north side of Green Island. An **overhead power cable**, vertical clearance 7.6 m (25 ft), crosses from the west side of Green Island in a 282° direction to the mainland. **Southwest Breaker**, with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), is situated 0.1 mile south of the SE tip of Green Island.


 26 A **light** (453) is shown at an elevation of 28 m (92 ft) from a white octagonal tower, on the east side of Green Island ($48^{\circ}30'N$, $53^{\circ}03'W$).

27 A **fog signal** (453.09) of one blast every minute is sounded near the Green Island light; the horn points 115° .

 28 A **light** (453.2) is shown at an elevation of 5.2 m (17 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a daymark having red and white horizontal stripe on three sides, on Burnt Point.

 29 **Poor Shoal**, with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft), is an extensive shoal NE of Green Island light; the sea breaks heavily on it in bad weather. **Brandies Shoal**, about midway between Poor Shoal and Burnt Point, consists of two heads with depths of 1.2 m (4 ft). The sea generally breaks on Brandies Shoal. There are several other isolated rocks on which the sea breaks in heavy weather. The outermost of these, **Feather Shoal**, at a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft), is situated 4 miles ESE of Green Island.


 30 The **outer leading lights** (454, 455), in line bearing $297\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, are shown from the head of **Shepherd Cove**, close west of Shepherd Point ($48^{\circ}31'N$, $53^{\circ}04'W$). The lights are shown from red daymarks with black stripes, and lead between Brandies Shoal and Green Island to the harbour entrance.

 31 The **inner leading lights** (456, 457), in line bearing 252° , are shown from black daymarks with red stripes on **Courages Point**, about 1 mile SW of Shepherd Point.


32 **Manuel Island**, which is low and grassy is located about 0.4 mile NE of Courages Point.


33 Starboard hand light **buoy** TC2 (452) is moored about 0.7 mile east of Green Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** TC4 (453.5) marks a shoal about 0.2 mile south of Shepherd Point. Port hand light **buoy** TC5 (457.5) marks a shoal about 0.2 mile SSE of Manuel Island. Starboard and


port hand light **buoys** TC6, TC10, TC14 (458.81, 459.1, 460.2) and TC7, TC11 (459, 460) mark the channel into Catalina Harbour.


 34 A **submarine pipeline** extends 283 m (930 ft) in a 105° direction from the outer end of the Ocean Choice International Inc. wharf at Port Union; caution is advised.


35 A **conspicuous** microwave tower, marked by **red lights**, elevation 100 m (327 ft), is located 0.3 mile NNW of Shepherd Point on **Flat Ridge**. Courages Point is backed by **Snelgroves Hill**, bare and **conspicuous**, 33 m (107 ft) in elevation. A white **church** with two spires, standing before this hill, is **conspicuous** from seaward. At Port Union, a large white **building**, 0.5 mile SW of Courages Point, is **conspicuous**. A white church with a spire stands close SE of this building. Another church, a low white building with a dome, stands on the NW side, near the head of the SW arm.

 36 The NE arm affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 3.7 m (2 fm), mud. There is **anchorage** for larger vessels off the entrance to the SW arm in 9 m (5 fm). Off Port Union, there is **anchorage** for small vessels in 7 m (4 fm), mud.

 37 At Catalina, the *Barry Group Inc.* fish plant wharf is situated on an irregular-shaped **wharf**. Depths of 3 to 5.5 m (11 to 18 ft) are located on the south face of the wharf, 90 m (295 ft) long. The east and north faces of the wharf were encased in stone in 2007. Fresh water is available.


 38 A Public **wharf** 110 m (361 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide, with a depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) alongside the north face and 4 m (13 ft) alongside the south face, extends from the shore close south of the above-mentioned fish plant. A **light** (461) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity, fresh water, washrooms, showers and waste oil collection are available.


 39 A **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long extends south from the previously described Public wharf. At the south end of the 50 m (164 ft) long wharf, another **wharf** extends 88 m (289 ft) from the shore and parallel to the previously described Public wharf, 110 m (361 ft) long. It has depths of 2.3 to 3.4 m (8 to 11 ft) and 2 to 3.5 m (7 to 11 ft) alongside the outer 77 m (253 ft) length of its north and south faces, respectively.


 40 A **wharf**, 37 m (123 ft) long, with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside, connects the north side of the Public wharf with the fish plant wharf. Fresh water, showers, waste oil collection are available. An L-shaped **wharf**, in ruins in 2006, is located about 0.2 mile NNW of Manuel Island.

CATALINA (2020)





 41 At Port Union, a **wharf** extending in a NE direction from the shore and fronting a large white building has depths of 2.4 to 2.7 m (8 to 9 ft) along its east face, 58 m (190 ft) long. The outer end of the wharf has a least depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside. Ruins of previous wharves are charted 20 m (66 ft) SE and 130 m (427 ft) east of this wharf.

 42 A **wharf** 24 m (80 ft) long and 3 m (10 ft) wide, extending to a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), is located about 0.1 mile SW of the wharf at Port Union.

 43 The *Ocean Choice International Inc.* **wharf**, consisting of a pier 47 m (154 ft) long, with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) on its east side, is situated on the NW shore, about 0.3 mile SW of Courages Point. A dolphin, about 10 m (33 ft) square, is situated about 15 m (49 ft) SSE. A previously attached catwalk was not visible in 2006. Close NE of this pier are two piers. The centre pier is 56 m (184 ft) long with depths of 2.3 to 6.1 m (8 to 20 ft)

alongside. The NE pier, 54 m (177 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 5.3 m (3 to 17 ft) alongside its SW face.

  44 The *Irving Oil wharf*, 37 m (120 ft) long and in disrepair in 2006, extends to a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), almost 0.1 mile NE of the above-mentioned piers. The adjacent oil storage tanks did not exist in 2006.

45 A bridge at the SW end of the harbour at Port Union has a vertical clearance of 1.8 m (6 ft). The channel under the bridge leads to a small boat pond, which has a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft).

46 **Ice.** — The normal navigation season for Catalina Harbour is from April to February. The NE arm of the harbour usually freezes over during January, and from then to mid April it is generally completely closed; winds from between SW and WSW often break up the ice. Northern ice is irregular in its arrival, seldom appearing until mid January and often not before mid February. It generally disperses in mid April, but has remained until early July.

PORT UNION (2004)



Chart 4853

47 **Melrose Harbour**, a fair weather cove suitable only for small boats, is entered between **Melrose Point**, about 2 miles SSW of Green Island, and a point 0.9 mile to the north. The community of **Melrose**, population 242 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the harbour. Low land surrounds the harbour, which is fronted by **Ragged Islands**, a group of rugged islets, the highest 20 m (65 ft) in elevation. **Shag Rock**, elevation 2 m (7 ft), is located about 0.1 mile east of Melrose Point.

48 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** TM1, TM3 (450.1, 450.3) and TM2 (450.2) mark dangers in the approach to Melrose.

49 At Melrose, there is a **wharf** 32 m (105 ft) long with a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside its outer end, 4.5 m (15 ft) wide. A breakwater in disrepair is located on the south shore.

50 **South Head**, wedge-shaped and rising to a **conspicuous** summit 49 m (160 ft) in elevation, is located about 0.8 mile SE of Melrose Point. A **vessel dumping ground**, about 1 mile in diameter, is centered about 2.5 miles east of Melrose Point.

51 **Norther Point**, a steep **conspicuous** bluff 177 m (580 ft) in elevation, is located about 5.3 miles SW of South Head. This is the SW extremity of a range of hills about 183 m (600 ft) high, which back the tableland fronting the coast. A shoal patch, least depth 2.4 m (8 ft), is located about 0.7 mile SSW of Norther Point.


52 **Green Point** lies about 1.4 miles SW of Norther Point. A rock which dries about 0.6 m (2 ft) is located about 0.1 mile south of Green Point. **Horse Chops**, from which a **fog signal** sounds, is situated about 2.5 miles SW of Green Point. The coastline is generally cliffy in this area.


53 **English Head** (48°22'N, 53°16'W), a prominent perpendicular cliff 33 m (109 ft) in elevation, lies about 3 miles WNW of Horse Chops. **English Bay** is entered


PORT REXTON (ROBINHOOD BAY) (2004)





between English Head and **Huzzie Head**, about 1 mile NW. Huzzie Head rises to **Huzzie Hill**, 76 m (250 ft) in elevation.

 54 The settlement of **English Harbour**, population 169 in 2006, stands on the east shore of English Bay. Two white churches in the settlement, one with a spire, the other with a tower, are visible from seaward.

 55 **Champney's Cove** is entered between Huzzie Head and **Salmon Point**, 0.25 mile SW. A drying rock marked by port hand light buoy TCW1 (462.50) lies about 0.1 mile SSE off the point. Salmon Point is wedge shaped with a steep east face and a sloping west side. **Pinchgut Island** is an islet situated 0.4 mile NNW of Salmon Point. A light (462.51) is shown from a mast on Pinchgut Island.

 56 The settlement of **Champney's West** is situated about 1.5 miles NW of English Harbour. A Public **wharf** 50 m (164 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide, with a depth alongside the outer face of 2.9 m (10 ft), is located

in Champney's West, about 0.4 mile NW of Huzzie Head. A white church stands close east of the wharf. A slipway is located in a cove close south of the Public wharf.

  57 An L-shaped **wharf** is situated on the north shore near the west end of Champney's Cove. The outer end, in ruins, is 11 m (35 ft) long with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside. A fresh water spring is found near the wharf. There is good **anchorage** in Champney's Cove in 9 m (5 fm).

58 **Fox Head**, 74 m (243 ft) in elevation, situated 1 mile WNW of English Head, is the southern extremity of a peninsula separating Champney's Cove from Robinhood Bay. It is connected to the land close north of it by a low grassy spit. **Fox Rock**, with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), lies about 0.1 mile south of Fox Head.

59 **Robinhood Bay** is entered between Fox Head and **Skervink Rocks**, 1 mile WSW. The highest of these rocks, which appear cubical, is 16 m (62 ft) in elevation. There is **anchorage** in 12 to 31 m (7 to 17 fm) in Robinhood Bay.

TRINITY HARBOUR (2004)



60 The settlement of **Port Rexton** is situated on the west side of the bay adjacent to a small cove. The combined population of Champney's West and Port Rexton was 351 in 2006. A rock at a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less and marked by port hand light buoy TR1 (462.31) is located at the entrance to the small cove. At the north entrance to the cove, **wharf** ruins extends about 25 m (82 ft) from the shore; caution is advised. On the north shore of the cove's western end, there is a small wharf which nearly dries and a slipway for small boats.

61 **Trinity Harbour**. — **Skerwink Head**, the eastern entrance point of **Trinity Harbour**, lies 0.25 mile west of Skerwink Rocks; this headland rises to a hill 75 m (245 ft) in elevation.

62 **Fort Point** (48°22'N, 53°21'W), the west entrance point, is situated about 0.4 mile WNW of Skerwink Head. Fort Point is the termination of a narrow peninsula extending north of **Salvage Head**, about 1 mile to the

south. **Salvage Head** rises to **Salvage Hill**, 105 m (345 ft) in elevation.

63 **Sugar Loaf** is a prominent hill 107 m (350 ft) in elevation, situated 0.8 mile WNW of Salvage Hill. Trinity Harbour is considered one of the best in Newfoundland; it is surrounded by hills 61 to 91 m (200 to 300 ft) in elevation.



64 A **light** (462), with an elevation of 24 m (78 ft), is shown from a skeleton tower, on Fort Point.

65 A **fog signal** (462.2) of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded close south of the light; the horn points 133°.



66 **Rider Hill**, 113 m (372 ft) in elevation, situated about 0.8 mile NW of Fort Point, is the summit of an irregular rocky peninsula which divides Trinity Harbour into Southwest Arm and Northwest Arm, each containing several small coves. Southwest Arm is surrounded by thickly wooded hills. **Admiral Island**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lies close north of Fort Point. **Mussel Rock** over

TRINITY (2020)






which the water is discoloured, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft), lies 0.1 mile NW of Admiral Island.


67 The settlement of **Trinity**, population 191 in 2006, stands on the lower part of the peninsula dividing the harbour. A medical clinic is located in the community. A **conspicuous** white church with a sharp spire stands 0.2 mile SSW of **Nuddick Point**, the NE extremity of the peninsula on which the settlement stands. Another church with a spire is situated 137 m (450 ft) farther SSW.

  68 A privately operated **wharf** and **marina** are located close SE of **Mackerel Point**. The outer 25 m (82 ft) long section of the east side has least depths of 2 to 5 m (6 to 19 ft) alongside. A least depth of 5.6 m (18 ft) lies at the NE end, 6 m (20 ft) wide. A wreck, with 3 m (10 ft) of water over it, lies 122 m (400 ft) NE of the outer end of the wharf. The marina is located adjacent to the south end of the wharf. The marina has two floating wharves with reported depths of 2.7 m (9 ft)

alongside. Fresh water, 30 amp. electrical hook-ups, showers, laundromat and a restaurant are available.


  69 There is **anchorage** in Trinity Harbour in 26 m (14 fm) about 0.4 mile north of Nuddick Point. **Cap Cove**, situated NW of Rider Hill, offers good **anchorage** in 20 m (11 fm), mud, sheltered from all winds. Marine farms may be encountered in Cap Cove and Northwest Arm at the west extremity of Trinity Harbour; caution is advised.

 70 A **submarine pipeline** crosses the SE end of Trinity Harbour from a point 0.3 mile SSW of Nuddick Point to a position about 0.11 mile SSW of Fort Point; caution is advised. An historic wreck is charted close south of the east end of the pipeline.

 71 A **submarine cable** crosses Trinity Harbour from Mackerel Point to Trinity East. A **wreck**, over which there is 13 m (7 fm), is situated 0.25 mile west of Job's Head.

TRINITY EAST (2020)




 72 **Job's Head** lies 0.7 mile NW of Skerwink Head. The community of **Trinity East** is entered between Job's Head and **Calf's Nose**, the latter lying about 0.16 mile NW. At the head of the cove is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 49 m (161 ft) long, with depths of 3 to 5.4 m (10 to 18 ft) alongside a 23 m (75 ft) long outer end. A **light** (463.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection are available. A **rock**, awash, is located about 61 m (200 ft) SW of the Public wharf at Trinity East.

73 **Ice**. — Trinity Harbour freezes over at the end of January, and is closed at intervals by ice, up to 46 cm (18 in) thick, to the end of April. Field ice is encountered during late April. The earliest date of a vessel arriving is March 5 and the latest of leaving is January 21. A SW wind clears the harbour sufficiently for vessels to enter within a day. Between Skerwink Head and Horse Chops, there is often a straight edge of ice, and if SE winds prevail, the

ice in the bight outside Trinity Harbour is held in for some time, but north and NW winds clear it out.

74 **Southwest Arm**. — **Hogs Nose**, the northern entrance to Southwest Arm, is located about 0.5 mile south of Nuddick Point. In **Fisher Cove**, the NE part of Southwest Arm, there is a small shipbuilding yard. Southwest Arm provides fair **anchorage** in 20 m (11 fm), mud, about 0.2 mile from its head. A small private **wharf**, 28 m (92 ft) long, extends to a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside a 3.7 m (12 ft) wide outer end at **Goose Cove**, on the west side of Southwest Arm.

75 **West Arm**, a southerly extension of Southwest Arm, is only suitable for small boats. The settlement of **Dunfield** is situated at the head of this arm.

 76 **Dangers**. — A shoal spit extends about 0.6 mile SSW from Salvage Head; on it stand **Green Island** and **Stone Island**, 0.1 and 0.4 mile from the headland. **Stone Shoal**, consisting of two rocks 4 and 0.9 m

TROUTY (2004)



(13 and 3 ft) in elevation, stands on the extremity of this shoal spit.

77 **Trouty Cove** is located about 2 miles SW of Green Island. The community of **Trouty** is located on the shore of the NW corner of the cove.



78 An outflow, depending on river runoff, may be experienced both at the wharf and the entrance to the small boat inlet at Trouty. It is reported that the entrance breaks at times of strong onshore wind and swell.

79

A small concrete and rock breakwater, in ruins, extends from the entrance's south shore, providing limited shelter for the inlet. A **conspicuous** white church with a spire is located about 0.1 mile NNW of the breakwater.



80 A wharf in ruins is located on the north side of the inlet. The entrance to Trouty, adjacent to the previously described concrete and rock breakwater in ruins, is reported to be nearly dry and is not accessible without local knowledge; **caution** is advised. A rock which dries is located about 91 m (299 ft) east of the concrete and rock breakwater in ruins. Another rock with an elevation of 0.6 m (2 ft) is located about 0.33 mile ESE of the inlet.

81

Bonaventure Head ($48^{\circ}17'N$, $53^{\circ}24'W$), a bold bluff 164 m (537 ft) in elevation, the south side of which is bordered by several precipitous rocks, lies about 4 miles SSW of Salvage Head.



82

Old Bonaventure Harbour, on the west side of Bonaventure Head, affords **anchorage** for small vessels. The settlement of **Old Bonaventure**, with a church, stands at the head of the harbour, which is entered by a narrow channel between the west shore and a flat drying rock. Depths of 1.8 m (6 ft) or less have been


OLD BONAVENTURE (2020)




NEW BONAVENTURE (2020)



reported in the channel as a result of silting. **Caution** is advised in the channel and the approach to the Public wharf. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** TRB3 (463.1) and TRB4 (463.29) mark the approach to the Public wharf at Old Bonaventure.

 83 At the head of the harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 65 m (213 ft) long extending to a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end 7 m (23 ft) wide. There is a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside the outer 50 m (164 ft) length of the wharf. A **light** (463.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A hoist is located on the wharf. Two floating wharves are moored adjacent to the Public wharf. A slipway for small boats is located in the harbour. **Caution** is advised as shallower depths may be present alongside the wharf as a result of reported silting.

84 **New Bonaventure Harbour**, used mainly by small fishing boats, lies about 1 mile west of Old Bonaventure Harbour. The community of **New Bonaventure** is located on the east side of the harbour. The harbour is reported to experience a heavy swell when strong easterly winds veer to the SW. A **conspicuous** white **church** with a single spire is located on a hill at the head of the harbour.

 85 On the east side of the harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 60 m (197 ft) long and 7.7 m (25 ft) wide, with a depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) at its outer end. The structure has a deck elevation of 1 m (3 ft). Depths of less than 1.7 m (6 ft) exist alongside and off the north side of the wharf.


86 At the mouth of Somerset Cove, about 0.6 mile SW of the Public wharf at New Bonaventure, **Somerset Cove Rocks** lie awash. **Kerleys Harbour** is entered west of **White Point**, about 1 mile SW of the church at New Bonaventure. This harbour affords good but confined **anchorage** for small vessels towards its head.


Smith Sound

Chart 4852


87 **Smith Sound**, which lies between the mainland and the north side of Random Island, is entered between Bonaventure Head and **Ireland's Eye Point**, a steep cliff, the north extremity of Ireland's Eye, situated 3.7 miles SW. The depths in the sound, to within about 4 miles of its head, are great and the sound varies in width from 0.5 to 1.5 miles. The shores in the lower reaches are so steep that the only anchorages which can be recommended are in the small harbours near the entrance. The sound freezes, in severe weather, about mid February, the ice breaking up in mid April.

88 **Ragged Islands**, the largest and highest of which is 34 m (112 ft) in elevation, are of a barren appearance, situated about 1.2 miles ENE of Ireland's Eye Point. **Ragged Rock**, which dries 0.8 m (3 ft), lies nearly 0.4 mile south of the largest Ragged Island. A shoal with a depth of 3 m (10 ft) lies 0.4 mile SW of the SW tip of the westernmost Ragged Island.

 89 A **light** (464) is shown at an elevation of 33.8 m (111 ft) from a red circular tower, with a white horizontal stripe, situated on the summit of the largest Ragged Island (48°14'N, 53°27'W).

 90 Trans-Atlantic **submarine cables**, now abandoned, are laid from seaward into Smith Sound. The cables have been laid closer to mid-channel than the shore in depths exceeding 55 m (30 fm), except where landed near Snooks Harbour, 5 miles from the head of the sound.

91 Between **Wolf Head**, situated 0.8 mile SSW of White Point, and **British Harbour Point**, 1.3 miles SW, the coast consists of a remarkable flat-topped cliff rising to 204 m (669 ft) close within the coast, the centre of which is called **Battery Point**.


 92 **British Harbour** is entered between British Harbour Point and **West Point**, about 0.5 mile SW. A rock, at a least depth of 3.2 m (10 ft), lies at the entrance to the harbour, about 0.35 mile WNW of British Harbour Point. Another rock with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) lies at the entrance to the inner harbour, about 0.4 mile NW of the same point. There is **anchorage** in the

IRELAND'S EYE HARBOUR (2004)



harbour for small vessels in 18 to 22 m (10 to 12 fm), mud; local knowledge is recommended.

93 **Anthony Island**, 58 m (190 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.1 miles SSE of Ireland's Eye Point. **Green Island**, situated about 1.2 miles east of Anthony Island, has a flat summit 32 m (105 ft) in elevation.

 94 **Traytown Harbour**, situated west of the south end of Anthony Island, is a well sheltered, small craft harbour. Depths in mid-channel near the head of the harbour, where good **anchorage** is reported, exceed 3.4 m (11 ft). **Round Harbour**, almost 0.6 mile further SW, dries.

95 **Black Ledge**, about 0.4 mile in width, is located about 1 mile SW of Anthony Island. The east side of this ledge has a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) and the west side is marked by a rock which dries 1.2 m (4 ft).

96 **Ireland's Eye** is a large island at the SW entrance to Smith Sound. It rises in several remarkable peaks; the

highest, near the middle, is 138 m (453 ft) in elevation. The island is rocky and steep on all sides. **Ireland's Eye Harbour**, on the east side of the island, is a small craft harbour providing some shelter. Local knowledge is necessary.

97 **The Thoroughfare** is the narrow passage between Ireland's Eye and the NE end of Random Island. **Thoroughfare Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) high, stands in the middle of the passage; the channel, at a depth of 18 m (10 fm), passes close east of the rock. A drying rock lies close off the east shore of the passage about 100 m (328 ft) ENE of Thoroughfare Rock. A rock at a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) is situated close south of Thoroughfare Rock.

98 **Indian Island**, on the east side, and **Haydon Island**, on the west, are two islands at the north end of The Thoroughfare. A shoal at a depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) and a reef drying 1.3 m (4 ft) extend about 0.1 mile NE and 0.2 mile SW of Haydon Island. A shoal with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) lies 0.2 mile NNE of Indian Island. **Indian Rock**,

THE THOROUGHFARE (LOOKING NW) (2004)



LITTLE HARBOUR (POPES HARBOUR) (2004)



which dries 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by west cardinal light buoy TRP (464.6), is situated about 0.2 mile west of Indian Island; the channel is to the west of this rock.





99 **Popes Harbour** is entered about 2 miles SW of West Point. The harbour is much encumbered with above-water and sunken rocks. **Indian Lookout**, a remarkable hill 154 m (505 ft) in elevation, rises close west of the west side of the harbour; its summit is a steep cliff.

There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 4 to 9 m (2 to 5 fm), mud, about 0.3 mile NE of Indian Lookout.


100 **Little Harbour**, being well sheltered, is located at the NW corner of Popes Harbour. Access is available for small craft through a channel, least depth 2.6 m (9 ft), on the north side of a small islet at the harbour mouth. There are no settlements at Little Harbour, British Harbour and Kerleys Harbour.


LOWER LANCE COVE (2020)





  101 A Public **wharf**, 51 m (167 ft) long with a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside a 5 m (16 ft) wide outer end, extends from the north shore of Little Harbour. Ruins of a previous wharf extend about 15 m (49 ft) seaward from the inner end of the west side of the Public wharf; caution is advised.

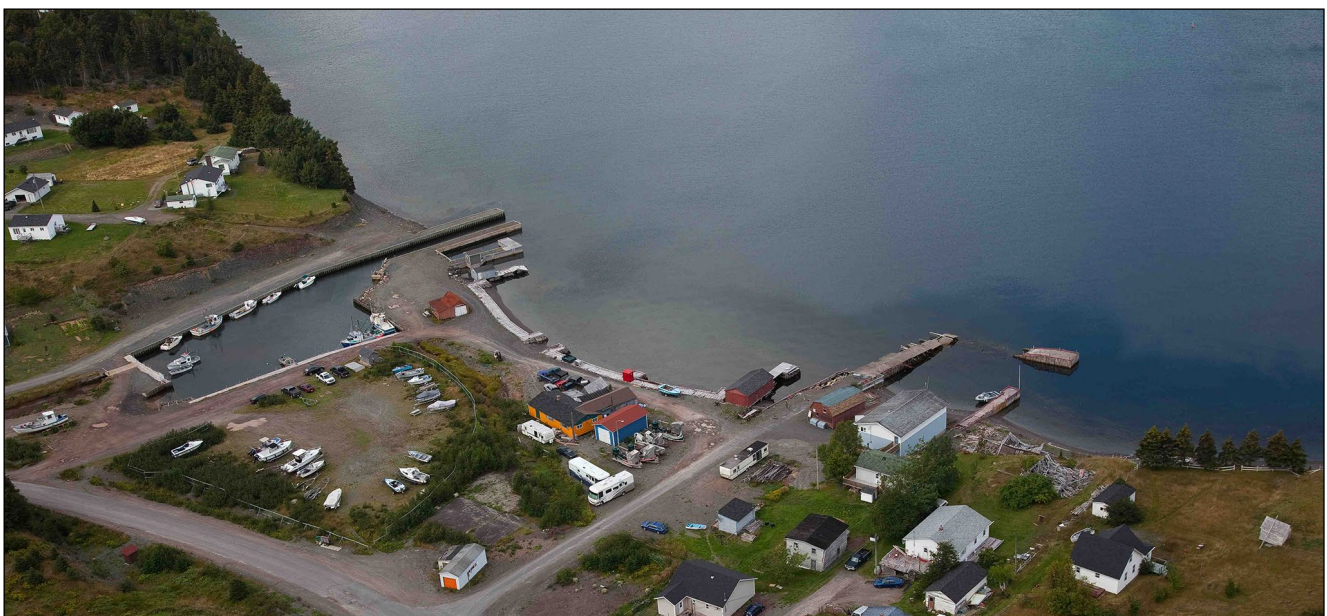
102 **Hickman Islands**, a group of islets and rocks, the largest and highest being 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, extend about 0.6 mile parallel with and 0.2 mile off the NW side of Smith Sound, about 0.9 mile south of Indian Lookout. A shoal with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) is situated 0.2 mile WSW of the south end of the largest island. Another shoal extends 0.1 mile SW of the westernmost Hickman Islands to a least depth of 3 m (10 ft).

 103 **Cable Cove Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, lies close off the north side of the sound, 2.8 miles SW of the largest Hickman Island. **Burnt Point** is situated about 1 mile SW of Cable Cove Rock. Slate quarries are located between Burnt Point and Nut Cove. Marine farms may be encountered at Long Harbour, located about 2 miles east of Cable Cove Rock; caution is advised.



 104 **Lance Cove Head**, sharply pointed, is situated on the south side of the sound, 2.5 miles SW of Burnt Point. The community of **Lower Lance Cove** lies close east of Lance Cove Head. Many fishing stages are located around the cove. Marine farms may be encountered off the west shore of Lower Lance Cove; caution is advised.



  105 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 41 m (135 ft) to depths of 2.4 to 3.3 m (8 to 11 ft) alongside a 39 m (128 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end, at Lower Lance Cove. A **light (464.5)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A slipway 20 m (66 ft) wide lies adjacent to the south side of the

PETLEY (2015)





wharf. Several piles are charted 0.1 mile north of the Public wharf; caution is advised.


  106 The settlement of **Britannia** is situated on the south shore, about 1 mile west of Lower Lance Cove. A white church with a black spire is located close west of the wharf. There is a Public **wharf** 43 m (140 ft) long and 5 m (16 ft) wide. Caution is advised due to a 22 m (72 ft) long section of underwater ruins near the outer end of the structure, which was in ruins in 2007.


  107 The settlement of **Petley** is located about 1 mile WNW of Britannia. The combined population of Lower Lance Cove, Britannia and Petley was 584 in 2006. There is an L-shaped **wharf** in ruins which extends 32 m (105 ft) from the shore to an outer end 32 m (105 ft) long. A rock, least depth 2.3 m (8 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** TRP2 (466.75), is located about 210 m (689 ft) NNE of the outer end of the wharf.


108 The L-shaped wharf is in ruins. The adjacent repair building and marine railway are closed. A **submarine cable** extends near the wharf in ruins to a charted obstruction about 0.5 mile ENE; **caution** is advised.

 109 Close west of this wharf, there is a small craft basin, in disrepair in 2006, that is entered between two breakwaters extending 37 m (121 ft) from the shore. The outer 6 m (20 ft) of the east breakwater was in ruins in 2006. There are depths of about 1.1 m (4 ft) in the channel. A **light** (466.8) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the west breakwater.


 110 **Bluff Head**, 2.7 miles NW of Lance Cove Head, is remarkable. It rises steeply to a **conspicuous** concave rock face. **Tilton Head**, 112 m (369 ft) in elevation, lies on the north side of Smith Sound, about 0.9 mile NNW of Lance Cove Head. A **prominent** white church with a black spire is situated about 0.6 mile NW of Tilton Head, at Burgoyne's Cove. Marine farms may be encountered between Bluff Head and Petley; caution is advised.



 111 **Burgoyne's Cove**, situated close NW of Tilton Head, affords fair temporary **anchorage** in 22 m (12 fm), 0.15 mile offshore; this anchorage affords shelter from the strong winds which generally blow up or down the reach.


 112 A Public **wharf** in Burgoyne's Cove is 31 m (102 ft) long with a depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) alongside a 5.2 m (17 ft) wide outer end.

 113 The community of **Clifton** is located about 0.7 mile NW of Burgoyne's Cove. A small waterfall is situated close south of the wharf. There is an L-shaped **wharf** 37 m (121 ft) long, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft)


alongside a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end which was in ruins; **caution** is advised.

 114 From Bluff Head, the headlands along the sound gradually decrease in elevation. The settlement of **Waterville** is located about 1.8 miles NW of Bluff Head. There is an L-shaped **wharf** 41 m (135 ft) long with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside a 9 m (30 ft) long outer end.

  115 The community of **Monroe** is situated 0.5 mile west of Waterville. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 41 m (135 ft) long with a 15 m (50 ft) long outer end, which was in ruins in 2006. A pile is charted about 100 m (328 ft) west of the wharf at Monroe; caution is advised.

 116 Another Public **wharf**, 34 m (112 ft) long, extends to depths of 2 to 3 m (7 to 10 ft) alongside an outer end 18 m (59 ft) long, located about 2 miles west of Monroe.



117 **Snooks Harbour** lies on the south side of the sound, about 4.5 miles west of Bluff Head; the coast between is steep and in places consists of cliffs. This harbour has depths of 18 m (10 fm), mud bottom, 0.8 mile from its head. A settlement stands on the shores of the harbour.

 118 The settlement of **Aspey Brook** is situated close east of Snooks Harbour; there are a few sawmills. There is an L-shaped private **wharf** in ruins, 35 m (115 ft) long with an outer end 19 m (63 ft) long and a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) alongside.

119 **Smith Point** lies on the north side of the sound, about 3.6 miles WNW of Bluff Head. The land within rises abruptly to an elevation of 135 m (443 ft), about 0.9 mile north of the point. The north shore, from Smith Point for a distance of 3 miles NW, is backed by wooded land about 61 m (200 ft) high.

120 Between Snooks Harbour and **Grindstone Head**, 4 miles NW, the south shore of the sound is composed mostly of shale cliffs which obtain an elevation of about 12 m (40 ft) between 0.5 and 1 mile ESE of Grindstone Head.

121 The head of Smith Sound is connected by a narrow, shallow channel to the head of Northwest Arm of Random Sound. This channel, with depths of 0.5 m (2 ft), has strong currents and is spanned by a road bridge having a vertical clearance of 5.2 m (17 ft).

  122 The settlement of **Milton**, population 532 in 2006, is situated at the west end of Smith Sound, where there is good small craft **anchorage**. There is a Public **wharf**, in disrepair in 2006, extending 85 m (279 ft) to a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), grassy bottom, alongside an outer end 8 m (25 ft) long. A 6 m

DEER HARBOUR (RANDOM ISLAND) (2004)



(20 ft) wide slipway alongside the wharf is in disrepair. Numerous small craft mooring buoys are situated off the face of this wharf.



123

East side of Random Island. —

Bakers Loaf ($48^{\circ}11'N$, $53^{\circ}32'W$), situated 3.5 miles SW of Ireland's Eye Point, is a remarkable peak 169 m (554 ft) in elevation, dominating the NE part of Random Island. **Northwest Arm**, situated close south of Bakers Loaf, affords **anchorage** in 17 m (9 fm), mud; local knowledge is required. Marine farms may be encountered between Northwest Arm and East Head; caution is advised.

124 **East Head**, the north side of which is a cliff 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, lies 2.7 miles to the south of Bakers Loaf. The coast from East Head, for 1.8 miles to the north, consists of low cliffs, backed by flat-topped hills, the highest 153 m (502 ft) in elevation. **Ginpicker Hill**, 257 m (843 ft) in elevation, the highest hill on Random Island, is situated nearly 4 miles west of East Head.

125 **North Bird Island** and **South Bird Island**, elevations of 28 and 36 m (92 and 118 ft), lie close to the coast, within 1 mile north of East Head. A depth of 7.7 m (25 ft) is situated 0.5 mile NE of the south tip of North Bird Island. **Middle Rock**, least depth 9 m (30 ft), is located 0.5 mile SSE of East Head.

126 **Duck Island**, 39 m (128 ft) in elevation, situated about 1.5 miles east of North Bird Island, has two peaks separated by a valley running in the direction of its length.

Shag Islands, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, lie within 0.3 mile of the north extremity of Duck Island.

127 **Deer Harbour**, an abandoned community, is entered between **Long Point**, 0.7 mile west of East Head, and **Flat Rock Point**, 0.4 mile SW. The entrance to the inner harbour has a limiting depth of 4.1 m (13 ft). This harbour freezes over in February, and the ice breaks up in the latter part of April.



128

A **wharf** 28 m (92 ft) long and 6 m (23 ft) wide, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) at the outer end, extends from the west shore of Deer Harbour.

129 **Verge Island** lies about 0.3 mile offshore, with its NE extremity about 1 mile south of East Head; its summit is 62 m (204 ft) in elevation. **Deer Rock**, the outermost danger in the area around the island, lies about 0.8 mile east of the NE extremity of Verge Island; it is small with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), and except at high water with good weather, the sea generally breaks on it.

130 **East Random Head** ($48^{\circ}06'N$, $53^{\circ}33'W$), rising to an elevation of 153 m (502 ft), lies 1.4 miles SSW of Verge Island; it is the termination of a range of hills which rise to an elevation of 235 m (771 ft). The east end of the headland is formed of several wedge-shaped masses. The **Motion Islands** lie close east of East Random Head.



131

A **light** (465) is shown at an elevation of 38.4 m (126 ft), from a red and white cylindrical tower, situated on the summit of the largest Motion Island.

HICKMANS HARBOUR (2020)



Random Sound



132 **Random Head Harbour** is entered between East Random Head and **Pigeon Island**, about 0.5 mile to the north. Pigeon Island lies nearly 0.1 mile offshore and is 19 m (62 ft) in elevation and flat. A reef extends nearly 0.2 mile SE of Pigeon Island and includes **Mouse Rock**, which is awash. A rock with a least depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) is located about 0.3 mile WSW of Mouse Rock. The harbour has many above-water and sunken rocks, however, there is **anchorage** for small vessels on the north side.

133 **Random Sound** is entered between East Random Head and **West Random Head**, 3.5 miles SW. **Long Island**, 42 m (138 ft) in elevation, lies with its north extremity about 0.6 mile south of West Random Head. **Green Islands**, a group of flat-topped islets 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, and **Heart's Ease Ledge**, a 4 m (13 ft) shoal, lie on a narrow bank extending about 1 mile ENE of the north extremity of Long Island.

134 **Middle Cliff**, 109 m (357 ft) in elevation, situated 2.5 miles west of West Random Head, divides Random Sound into two arms. **Northwest Arm**, about 17 miles long, passes along the south and west sides of Random Island. **Southwest Arm** extends about 12 miles to the west, south of Middle Cliff. In severe winters, Random Sound freezes in mid February and the ice breaks up in mid April.



135 Trans-Atlantic telephone and telegraph **submarine cables** are landed at Clarenville, about

14 miles up the Northwest Arm. **Anchorage** is prohibited in Northwest Arm between the entrance to Random Sound and Clarenville.



136 **Northwest Arm**. — The coast from Middle Cliff to **Passenger Point**, 1.2 miles NNW, is steep cliff. **Pudding Point** lies 0.9 mile WNW of Passenger Point; the land 0.6 mile within Pudding Point rises to an elevation of 165 m (541 ft). **Quarry Rock**, with a depth of 5 m (16 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** TV4 (465.8), lies nearly 0.4 mile north of Pudding Point. Marine farms may be encountered in **Strong Tickle**, about 0.6 mile NNE of Quarry Rock; caution is advised.



137 **Hickmans Harbour** is situated on the north side of the arm, about 1.3 miles WNW of Pudding Point. Sheltered **anchorage**, mud and gravel bottom, is reported in the centre of the harbour. The settlement of **Hickmans Harbour**, on the shores of the harbour, had a population of 437 in 2006.



138 A **light** (465.9) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on **Lower Harbour Point**, the east entrance point into Hickmans Harbour.




139 The Public **wharves** are along the west shore of the harbour, about 0.3 mile within the entrance. The north **wharf** has an outer end 18 m (59 ft) long with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) alongside. The centre **wharf**, 12 m (39 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, extends to a depth of 4 m (13 ft) at the outer end. The south **wharf**, 27 m

CLARENVILLE DRYDOCK (2004)





(89 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, extends to a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) at the outer end. A slipway 19 m (62 ft) wide is located close south of the Public wharf. A **light** (466.6) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south wharf.

 140 A privately owned fish plant **wharf** is located on the west side of the harbour, north of the Public wharf. It is 97 m (318 ft) long, with depths of 1 to 1.8 m (3 to 6 ft) alongside the south 40 m (131 ft) section of the wharf; the south end of the wharf dries. The north section of the wharf is shallow; caution is advised.


141 **Gooseberry Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation and shaped like a whale, lies nearly in mid-channel about 0.4 mile south of the entrance to Hickmans Harbour. The island should be passed on its south side. Shoals of 8.8 m (29 ft) and 4.4 m (14 ft) lie 0.25 mile NE and 0.4 mile NW of its west tip. **The Tolt**, a remarkable conical hill 168 m (551 ft) in elevation, stands close within the south side of the arm, 3.2 miles west of Passenger Point.

142 **Maggotty Cove** lies 3.5 miles west of The Tolt. A large stream empties into this cove; the valley of the stream runs towards Hatchet Cove in Southwest Arm, with low land right across the peninsula. The community of **Lady Cove** is situated 1.3 miles NNE of Maggotty Cove.

143 **Bald Nap Point** lies 1.3 miles WNW of Lady Cove. **Bald Nap Shoal (Bald Nap Rocks)**, with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft), is a rocky patch 0.3 mile off Bald Nap Point.

  144 The settlement of **Weybridge** is situated close NW of Bald Nap Point. A private **wharf**, 43 m (141 ft) long with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) alongside an 11 m (36 ft) wide outer end, is located at the settlement. Underwater wharf ruins extend about 20 m (66 ft) SE of the outer end of the wharf; caution is advised.

145 **Fosters Point** is situated 1 mile NW of Bald Nap Point. **Fosters Rock**, which dries 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** TV10 (466.01), stands on a rocky shoal extending 0.25 mile SW from Fosters Point. Shallow water at depths of 6 m (20 ft) extend 0.5 mile S to SSW of Fosters Point. The outer extent of the shallow water is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** TV6 (466.08).

 146 **Deep Bight**, mostly drying mud flats, is situated 2 miles WSW of Fosters Point. A **conspicuous** waterfall is situated at the head of the bight. The settlement of **Deep Bight** had a population of 422 in 2006. Near the entrance on the north shore, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 39 m (128 ft), with depths of 2.7 to 4.2 m (9 to 14 ft) alongside an outer end 16 m (52 ft) long and 5 m (16 ft) wide, which was in ruins in 2011. A shoal, least depth 1.2 m (4 ft), is located 0.2 mile east of the wharf.

147 **Bluff Point**, 1.8 miles NW of Fosters Point, rises to 203 m (667 ft) close within. **Red Man**, an islet 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies close north of Bluff Point. A **conspicuous microwave tower**, elevation 232 m (761 ft), is located about 0.4 mile WSW of Bluff Point.

NEWFOUNDLAND HARDWOODS (2004)



148 The settlement of **Elliott's Cove** is situated 2 miles north of Fosters Point. A white church with a red roof and spire stands in the settlement. **Bounds Mead**, situated opposite Clarenville on Random Island, is a spit of sand a few feet high, covered with grass and brushwood. Two **conspicuous microwave towers** lie 0.8 mile NNE of Bounds Mead. **Lower Shoal Harbour** is a cove on the west

shore, 1.2 miles SSW of Bounds Mead. Numerous telephone and telegraph cables are landed on the south side of Lower Shoal Harbour. **Dark Hole** is a cove situated close north of Lower Shoal Harbour.

149 The town of **Clarenville** is situated on the west shore of Northwest Arm, about 3 miles NW of Elliott's Cove. The combined population of Clarenville and Shoal Harbour was 5,274 in 2006. Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd. operate a timber yard and Newfoundland and Labrador Asphalt Ltd. operate an asphalt storage facility at Clarenville, and asphalt is shipped in by tanker.

150 Clarenville is an important regional service centre with two shopping centres, a modern hospital, medical and dental clinics. Diesel fuel, gasoline, fresh water, deck and engine room stores and fresh provisions are available. There is regular bus service to other areas of Newfoundland.

151 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. A pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot boarding station is off St. John's in position $47^{\circ}33'30''N, 52^{\circ}35'06''W$ or off Clarenville in position $48^{\circ}04'30''N, 53^{\circ}35'00''W$. (See *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners.*)


152 A **submarine cable** is laid from the west end of **Red Beach** (the south part of Shoal Harbour) to a position close north of **Aspey Point**. Another **submarine cable** is laid from the west end of Red Beach to a position close south of Aspey Point. Two other **submarine cables** are laid from the west end of Red Beach to positions situated on the north shore of Shoal Harbour.


DARK HOLE (2004)





CLARENVILLE MARINA (2004)





 153 There is good **anchorage** in the arm, north of the prohibited anchorage area and east of the above-mentioned cables. A **conspicuous tower**, elevation 237 m (778 ft), marked by **red lights**, stands about 1.2 miles WSW of Bounds Mead.

 154 Numerous submarine and abandoned **submarine cables** are laid in the area between Bounds Mead and **Adeytown**, 6 miles south; anchorage is prohibited.

 155 Adjacent to the south side of the *Clarenville Drydock*, there is a **wharf** extending 49 m (161 ft) to a depth of 5 m (16 ft), alongside an outer end 8 m (25 ft) wide. The chart should be consulted in this area as shoal water exists close south of the wharf.

 156 The *Clarenville Drydock wharf*, situated close north, has dimensions similar to the previous wharf and a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) at its outer end. A marine railway with a capacity of 600 tonnes is located on the north side of this wharf. Fresh water and electric power are available at this facility (*See Appendix*).

 157 Vessels are cautioned to avoid using anchors close east of the *Clarenville Drydock north wharf* due to the presence of the marine railway. A south or east approach to both wharves is recommended. A **submarine pipeline** extends 30 m (98 ft) parallel to the north side of the marine railway. Another **submarine pipeline**, located 90 m (295 ft) NNE of the *Clarenville Drydock north wharf*, extends 125 m (410 ft) in an ENE direction; caution is advised.

 158 The *Newfoundland Hardwoods wharf*, 113 m (372 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide, has depths of 2 to 7.1 m (7 to 23 ft) alongside the outer 95 m (312 ft) of the north and south sides. Railroad tracks and a pipeline


SOUTHPORT (2020)





LITTLE HEART'S EASE (2020)




are laid on this wharf; a private **light** is shown from the outer end of the wharf.

 159 A dolphin and the remains of the former Imperial Oil wharf, extending about 122 m (400 ft) offshore, are located about 137 m (450 ft) south of the Newfoundland Hardwoods wharf.

 160 About 190 m (623 ft) south of the Newfoundland Hardwoods wharf, a **submarine pipeline** extends 250 m (820 ft) in an ESE direction; caution is advised.


 161 The former Irving Oil Company **wharf** is located on the south side of Dark Hole. Two **dolphins** in ruins in 2006 are situated about 91 m (300 ft) north of the south entrance point of Dark Hole; caution is advised.

162 The chartered berthing facility and ramp for small craft, located 0.1 mile SSW of the south Clarenville Drydock wharf, has been removed.

 163 On the SW side of Dark Hole is the **Clarenville Marina**. The marina, which can accommodate 70 boats, consists of floating wharves which are equipped with 15 and 30 amp electric power; fresh water is available. Protection is afforded by a stone breakwater which extends 105 m (344 ft) SE from the shore, close north of the marina. A **light** (466.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

164 The town of **Shoal Harbour** is situated about 1 mile NW of Clarenville.

165 A private pier is located at Shoal Harbour, about 0.7 mile NW of the Newfoundland Hardwoods wharf. A 4 m (13 ft) wide boat ramp is located alongside the pier.

 166 **Southwest Arm**, the southerly component of Random Sound, is entered between West Random Head and Middle Cliff, about 2.5 miles WNW. **Fox Island** (48°03'N, 53°39'W), 34 m (112 ft) in elevation, lies close to the SE side of the arm, about 1.5 miles WSW of West Random Head; the NW side of the island consists of steep

HODGE'S COVE (2015)



cliffs. A **conspicuous microwave tower**, with an elevation of 194 m (636 ft), lies about 1 mile SSW of the south end of Fox Island. Marine farms may be encountered in the area SW of Fox Island; caution is advised.

167 **Fox Harbour**, a well sheltered small harbour, is situated between Fox Island and the mainland to the east. The settlement of **Southport** is situated on the shores of Fox Harbour.



168 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends from the north shore of the harbour to an outer end 62 m (203 ft) long with depths of 3.4 to 4.6 m (11 to 15 ft) alongside the north face and depths of 3.3 to 3.6 m (11 to 12 ft) alongside the south face of the outer end of the wharf. There is a fish plant at the inner end of the wharf. A **light** (465.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. The approach to the wharf, close to the shore, is fair with depths of 3.1 to 4.3 m (10 to 14 ft); it is marked by starboard hand light **buoys** TSP2 and TSP4 (465.38, 465.39). A **light** (465.37) is shown from a mast


close inside the NE entrance point to Southport. A slipway for small boats is located close SE of the Public wharf. A wreck lies on the shoreline close east of the wharf. Electricity and fresh water are available.



169 **Southwest Rock**, 2.4 m (8 ft) in elevation, lies close off the north shore of the arm, about 1.5 miles to the west of Fox Island.



170 **Little Heart's Ease Harbour**, on the south side of the arm, is entered 2 miles SW of Fox Island. The main part of the harbour extends southwards, where there is a limiting depth of 3 m (10 ft). This harbour provides shelter from most winds, except those between W and SW. Port hand light **buoy** TS1 (465.2) marking a shoal with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) is located about 0.2 mile SSE of the east entrance point to Little Hearts Ease Harbour. Undertow is reported on the north side of the wharf with northerly winds. An **overhead cable**, with a vertical clearance of 8.9 m (29 ft), and a bridge with a vertical clearance of 1.8 m (6 ft) cross the harbour near its

southern end. The community of **Little Heart's Ease** lies on the shore of the inner part of Little Heart's Ease Harbour.


 171 A Public **wharf** on the east side of Little Heart's Ease Harbour is 43 m (141 ft) long with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end. A **light** (465.6) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.


  172 Another **wharf**, 43 m (141 ft) long and 7 m (23 ft) wide, is located about 0.2 mile south of the Public wharf. The outer end 14 m (46 ft) of this structure was in ruins in 2006. A small **wharf**, 13 m (43 ft) wide at the outer end and in ruins in 2006, is located about 0.4 mile further west.


173 **Caplin Cove** is a slight indentation of the south shore of Southwest Arm, nearly 1.5 miles west of Little Heart's Ease Harbour. The settlement of **Caplin Cove** stands on the shores of the cove. A rock, at a depth of 0.4 m (1 ft), and a drying rock lie close off the head of the cove.


174 The settlement of **Hodge's Cove** is situated on the south side of the arm, about 2 miles west of Little Heart's Ease Harbour. **Hodge's Cove Island** is located at the entrance to the harbour.


175 A **marine service centre** is located in the southwest corner of the harbour. A marine travelift, with a lifting capacity of 70 tonnes, is located at the facility. The haulout is 6.5 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 3.7 to 5.1 m (12 to 17 ft). A depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) lies close NNE of the haulout (*See Appendix*). Fresh water and electricity are available. A small boat marina consisting of floating wharves and a boat ramp is entered through a narrow channel adjacent to the west side of the marine service centre.


 176 **St. Jones Within Harbour**, on the north shore, is situated 2 miles NW of Little Heart's Ease Harbour. A **conspicuous microwave tower**, at an elevation of 165 m (541 ft), is situated about 0.8 mile north of the harbour entrance. The inner part of the harbour affords good **anchorage** for small vessels in 9 to 13 m (5 to 7 fm).


 177 At the head of the harbour, there is a community **wharf** 30 m (98 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) at the outer face. A shoal with a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) lies close NE of the wharf. The combined population of the settlements of **St. Jones Within** and Hatchet Cove was 344 in 2006.


 178 At the settlement of **Hatchet Cove**, about 2.3 miles WNW of Hodge's Cove, there is a community **wharf** 28 m (92 ft) long with a bent outer end. There is a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside a 5 m (16 ft) wide outer end. A slipway for small boats is located alongside the wharf.


 179 The community of **Long Beach** is situated on the south shore, about 3 miles WSW of Hodge's Cove. At the settlement, there is a small boat basin with a floating wharf and a boat ramp.

 180 At the settlement of **Queens Cove**, population 105 in 2006, about 4.7 miles west of Long Beach, an L-shaped private **wharf**, in ruins, 23 m (75 ft) long, extends to a depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) alongside a 7.6 m (25 ft) wide outer end.

 181 At the settlement of **North West Brook**, about 1.3 miles WNW of Queens Cove, there is a **wharf** extending 12 m (39 ft) with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside a 7.5 m (25 ft) wide outer end. A 22 m (72 ft) long wharf which nearly dries, a small breakwater and a boat ramp lie adjacent to the wharf.

 182 **Submarine cables** are located in the area west of longitude 53°55'W in Southwest Arm. **Anchorage** in this area should be avoided.


 183 **North Bight** is a cove on the north side, about 1.5 miles from the head of Southwest Arm. The settlement of **Hillview** stands on the shores of North Bight. From the west shore, a **wharf** extends 45 m (148 ft) to a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A slipway is located adjacent to this facility. The settlements of Hillview, Northwest Brook and **Adeytown** had a combined population of 422 in 2006.


 184 Several **submarine cables** are landed at the head of North Bight. Shoal water, at a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft), extends about 275 m (902 ft) east of the west entrance to North Bight. A **conspicuous tower**, elevation 98 m (322 ft), is located about 1.3 miles SW of North Bight.

West Random Head to Bull Island

185 **Heart's Ease Point** (48°02'N, 53°38'W), situated about 1.5 miles SSW of West Random Head, is the south extremity of a small peninsula connected with the mainland by a neck of shingle 2.7 m (9 ft) high.

186 **White Rocks**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lie 1.2 miles SE of Heart's Ease Point; these rocks are steep-to on the north and east sides, but a sunken rock, on which the sea usually breaks, lies 0.1 mile west of them.


 187 **Heart's Ease Inlet** is entered between Heart's Ease Point and **Southeast Point**, an abrupt cliff about 0.35 mile SE. Local knowledge is necessary for navigation in this inlet. Marine farms may be encountered in Heart's Ease Inlet; caution is advised.

 188 At the settlement of **Gooseberry Cove**, population 185 in 2006, on the north shore about 0.5 mile within the entrance to the inlet, there is an


GOOSEBERRY COVE (2020)




L-shaped Public **breakwater-wharf** extending 118 m (387 ft) long from the shore. A concrete spray wall lies atop the seaward side of the wharf. The inner section of the seaward face has been encased with stones. It has depths on its NW side of 2 to 4 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside the inner section, 50 m (164 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide. Depths of 2.7 to 4 m (9 to 13 ft) exist alongside the outer section, 27 m (89 ft) long. A **light** (465.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater-wharf. A depth of 4 m (13 ft) lies 30 m (98 ft) SSE of the outer end of the breakwater wharf. Waste oil collection is available.

 189 Close NW, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 50 m (164 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), alongside a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end. A 4.5 m (15 ft) wide boat ramp is located between the breakwater-wharf and the Public wharf. Waste Oil collection is available.

190 A shoal, with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) and marked by isolated danger light **buoy** TVG (466.1), is located about 0.1 mile south of the breakwater.

 191 At **Ganny Cove**, about 0.5 mile SW of Gooseberry Cove, there is a Public **wharf** that extends 43 m (140 ft) from the north shore, close east of a steep cliff. This wharf was in ruins in 2013; **caution** is advised.

 192 At **Little Heart's Ease Inlet**, about 1.1 miles SW of Ganny Cove, there is a **wharf** 136 m (446 ft) long which nearly dries. A 4.5 m (15 ft) wide boat ramp is located alongside this wharf.

193 **Bald Head**, situated 2 miles south of Southeast Point, is a bold, precipitous bluff, 158 m (518 ft) in elevation; a valley runs parallel with the coast within this headland giving a remarkable semi-isolated appearance. **Beaver Rock**, with a depth of 6 m (20 ft), lies about 0.6 mile NE of Bald Head.


BIG MOSQUITO COVE (2004)



Chart 4851

194 **Round Harbour**, a small inlet, is entered about 1.5 miles SW of Bald Head. The entrance between cliffs is about 91 m (300 ft) wide. It is not easily identified until the south entrance point, a small peninsula 64 m (210 ft) in elevation projecting to the north, is distinguished against the higher land behind it.

195 **St. Jones Head** ($47^{\circ}57'N$, $53^{\circ}40'W$), 186 m (612 ft) in elevation, lies about 1 mile south of the south entrance point of Round Harbour. **Seal Island**, 41 m (135 ft) in elevation near its south end, is connected with the coast about 1 mile SW of St. Jones Head by a ridge with a depth of 5.7 m (19 ft), rock.

 196 **St. Jones Harbour** is entered about 1 mile SSW of Seal Island. **St. Jones Islands**, the highest 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, lie about 0.5 mile east of the south entrance point of the harbour. A shoal with a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) extends 0.3 mile west of the islands. There is

anchorage, for small vessels, near the head of the harbour in 7 to 17 m (4 to 9 fm), mud.


197 **Crown Hill**, 250 m (820 ft) in elevation, stands about 0.7 mile west of the head of St. Jones Harbour. **Birch Cove Rock**, with a least depth of 7.5 m (25 ft), lies 0.9 mile SSW of St. Jones Islands.

198 **Deer Harbour Head**, elevation 132 m (432 ft), is the north entrance point of **Deer Harbour** and lies 1.8 miles SSW of the south entrance point of St. Jones Harbour. **Big Island**, 66 m (218 ft) in elevation, is the south entrance point of the harbour. This island is separated from the higher mainland by a narrow channel that is not easily distinguished from seaward.

199 Two shoals with least depths of 8.3 and 3.7 m (27 and 12 ft) lie about 0.3 and 0.5 mile NNE respectively, of the north tip of Big Island near the middle of the entrance to Deer Harbour. Deer Harbour normally freezes over in January and the ice breaks up in late April.

CHANCE COVE (2020)



 200 **Grub Island**, 59 m (195 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 1.5 miles west of Deer Harbour Head. There is fair **anchorage** for small vessels west of Grub Island in 13 to 37 m (7 to 20 fm). **Rover Island**, 0.5 mile WNW of Grub Island, lies in the **Narrows** leading into Deer Harbour. A shoal with a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) lies about 0.1 mile WNW of the north tip of Rover Island.

201 **Shoal Bay** is entered between the south extremity of Big Island and **Thames Harbour Point**, 0.8 mile south. Thames Harbour Point is the NE extremity of a flat island, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, which is connected with the mainland, close west by a ridge of rocks.

202 **Harbour Rocks**, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, are separated from Thames Harbour Point by a channel 0.1 mile wide with a least depth of 2 m (7 ft); a reef extends nearly 0.2 mile NNE of these rocks.

203 **Cooper Island**, 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile SSE of Thames Harbour Point. **Bull Island**, 86 m (281 ft) in elevation and partially wooded, lies with its

north extremity about 4.5 miles SSW of Cooper Island. The coast of the mainland between these two islands is bold and rocky.


204 **Bull Tickle** separates Bull Island from the mainland. **Flat Rocks**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and surrounded by shallow water, lie in the centre of the north side of the tickle. The NW channel has a least depth of 7.5 m (25 ft). The SE channel has a least depth of 10.3 m (34 ft). **Chalk Rocks**, with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), lie near the west side of the tickle, near its south end.


205 **Green Cove**, close SW of the north extremity of Bull Island, is an excellent landlocked harbour for small craft. **Rix Harbour**, on the mainland, is situated close west of Bull Island; it affords good **anchorage** for small craft in 13 m (7 fm). The shores of this harbour are bold and steep-to.


BELLEVUE (THE GUT) (2005)



Bull Arm



 206 **Bull Arm** is entered between the SW entrance point of Rix Harbour and **Masters Head**, 3.2 miles SSW. **Shag Islands**, the highest of which are 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, are situated close to the west shore, about 2.5 miles NNW of Masters Head. The arm freezes over about mid January and the ice breaks up about mid May. There is good **anchorage** at the head of the arm.


 207 The **Bull Arm Traffic Lane** commences at CIP A, located about 3.2 miles east of the northern tip of Bull Island, and leads into Big Mosquito Cove.

 208 **Pilotage** is not compulsory, however, a licensed pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's, in position 47°33'30"N, 52°35'06"W or as arranged.

209 **Big Mosquito Cove**, the construction site for the Gravity Base Structure for the Hebron oil development, is

located about 3.2 miles NNW of Shag Islands. The cove is entered between **Big Mosquito Point** and **Samsons Head**. An ODAS light **buoy** (privately maintained) is moored about 0.6 mile SE of Big Mosquito Point. Entry into Big Mosquito Cove is prohibited.

  210 The **Bull Arm Hook-up Quay**, 171 m (561 ft) long, is located on the SW corner of Big Mosquito Cove. It has depths of 8.3 and 9.5 m (27 and 31 ft) charted alongside its east and west sides, respectively. An **obstruction** with a charted depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) is located about 25 m (82 ft) north of the SE end of this wharf.

 211 The **Topsides Pier**, 140 m (459 ft) long, has a depth of 12.9 m (42 ft) alongside its outer end, 50 m (164 ft) long. There is a least depth of 9.7 m (32 ft) alongside the west side of the pier. A least depth of 10.2 m (33 ft) is charted alongside the outer 100 m (328 ft) length of the east side of the pier. A private **light** is located on the SW outer corner of the pier. A 165 m (541 ft) long wharf


THORNLEA (2020)



with a least depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) extends in a NE direction from the inner end of the Topsides Pier.

212 **Goose Cove Point**, the north entrance to Goose Cove, is located about 1.8 miles NNW of Big Mosquito Point. A rock, with a least depth of 0.1 m (0 ft), is located at the entrance to the cove (*47°50'N, 53°53'W*).

213 The town of **Sunnyside**, population 470 in 2006, lies at the head of Bull Arm.

 214 A Public **wharf**, 50 m (164 ft) long, extending to a depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end, is located at **Centre Cove**, about 0.9 mile NE of Goose Cove Point. A **light** (465.7) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A floating wharf is moored near the inner end of the north side of the wharf. Electricity is available.

215 **Prominent Features.** — **Centre Hill**, 320 m (1,050 ft) in elevation, is the highest land in this area, situated 3.5 miles NE of the head of Bull Arm. Other prominent features visible from Trinity Bay include Crown

Hill (previously mentioned) and two conical hills at elevations of 230 and 247 m (755 and 811 ft) to the north of the head of St. Jones Harbour.

South and East Sides of Trinity Bay



216 **Rantem Harbour**, the shores of which are steep-to, is entered close south of the entrance to Bull Arm, between Masters Head and **Western Head**, 1 mile SSW. Good sheltered small craft **anchorage** can be obtained well up into the Western and Northwestern Arms. Mariners are cautioned that abandoned **submarine cables** exist about 0.1 mile south of Masters Head and are landed at Southwest Arm.

217 **Boulton Island**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies in the entrance to the Northwestern Arm. Shoal water, least depth 1.5 m (5 ft), extends about 0.2 mile south and ESE from Boulton Island.


LONG COVE (2020)




218 **Big Chance Cove** and **Little Chance Cove** are entered between **Green Head**, a bold tree-covered rock 23 m (76 ft) in elevation, situated 2 miles SE of Western Head, and **Connelys Point**, 0.7 mile WNW.

219 These coves are available only for small vessels during the summer months. The best shelter is afforded in the NW side of Little Chance Cove.


220 A shoal with a depth of 1 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** TB1 (467.24) extends 0.3 mile NNW of Green Head. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** TB3, TB5 (467.25, 467.209) and TB2 (467.26) mark the approach into the Public wharf at Chance Cove.

 221 The town of **Chance Cove**, population 310 in 2006, is situated on the shores of Little Chance Cove. A floating water intake pipeline extends from the SW shore of Little Chance Cove to the Public wharf and adjacent fish plant; caution is advised.

 222 On the NW side of the cove, there is a Public **wharf** 66 m (217 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft)


wide, with depths of 1.8 to 3.2 m (6 to 10 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft). A fish plant stands at the head of the wharf; fresh water is available. Close east of the wharf, there is a breakwater-wharf 71 m (233 ft) long with depths of 1.2 to 4.8 m (4 to 16 ft) alongside the outer 47 m (154 ft) length of its useable west side. A **light** (467.22) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater-wharf. A floating wharf is moored close west of the Public wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection are available.



223 **Tickle Bay** is entered between Green Head and **Tickle Harbour Point**, 4.5 miles ENE. Tickle Harbour Point is the north extremity of the **Bellevue Peninsula**, a **conspicuous promontory**. It rises close within to an elevation of about 200 m (656 ft).

 224 **Hudson Rock**, with a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft), lies 2.2 miles SW of Tickle Harbour Point. There is no safe anchorage in Tickle Bay as a swell nearly always sets in, and with NE and east winds, it is very dangerous.


DILDO (2020)





 225 **Colliers Arm**, a salt water lake, is situated on the SE side of Tickle Bay. The entrance, known as **The Gut**, is 91 m (300 ft) wide with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) in the channel. It is fronted by **Bellevue Island**, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, and a reef of above-water and sunken rocks. The ebb tidal stream is strong and sets over a sandy spit. Local knowledge is required. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** TG6, TG8 (467.17, 467.19) and TG3, TG5, TG7 (467.15, 467.16, 467.18) mark the channel through The Gut and into Bellevue. Port hand light **buoy** TG1 (467.14), marking a rock, is moored about 0.15 mile north of The Gut.

  226 The community of **Bellevue**, population 166 in 2006, lies on the north shore of Colliers Arm. A U-shaped Public **wharf** and slipway are located about 0.7 mile east of Bellevue Island. The west section, in ruins in 2013, is 44 m (144 ft) long and extends to a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide. The east section, in ruins in 2007, is 76 m (249 ft) long

and extends to a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) at an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide. A slipway is located between the wharves.

 227 **Collier Bay** is entered between Collier Point and the coast, about 1.5 miles WNW. This bay affords **anchorage** in 18 m (10 fm), sand, about 0.5 mile from its head; local knowledge is necessary.

228 The settlement of **Thornlea**, population 465 in 2006, is situated in a small cove on the west shore of the bay, 1.6 miles WNW of Collier Point.

  229 A Public **wharf**, situated on the south side of the cove, extends 37 m (120 ft) from the shore with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A **light** (471.9) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A wharf, 33 m (108 ft) long with depths alongside of 0.8 to 1.2 m (3 to 4 ft), extends from the west side of the Public wharf. The approach to the cove is encumbered with rocks; local knowledge is

SOUTH DILDO (2020)



required. Another wharf, in ruins, is located on the west side of the cove. Several rock cribs, awash, lie off its SE corner.

230 **Collier Bay Point**, situated 1.7 miles NW of Chapel Head, is the extremity of a promontory 76 m (250 ft) in elevation. **Long Cove** is entered between Collier Bay Point and **Chapel Head**, about 1.7 miles SE. The

settlement of **Norman's Cove/Long Cove** had a population of 773 in 2006.



231 A well sheltered small boat harbour and a Public wharf are situated in the SE corner of the cove. A fish plant is situated adjacent to the Public wharf. A 60 tonne mobile lift (Conolift) is available. Electricity, fresh water and waste oil collection are available. The entrance channel is located about 0.4 mile SSE of **Long Cove Point**. A **submarine pipeline** extends in a westerly direction from the mouth of the entrance channel; caution is advised.



232 A **light** (466.9) is shown an elevation of 11 m (36 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, situated on the south side of the entrance channel. A **light** (466.89) is shown from a mast on the NE end of the Public wharf. A **light** (466.88) is shown from a mast on the north side of the entrance channel.

233 **Chapel Arm** is entered between Southern Point and Chapel Head, 1.4 miles NW. The arm is deep and affords no safe anchorage. The town of **Chapel Arm**, with a population of 451 in 2006, is located at the head of the arm.



234 A stone breakwater protecting a floating wharf and a boat ramp is located at Chapel Arm. The approach to the floating wharf is foul with drying rocks and a cross current from an inland stream. Starborad hand light **buoy TA2** (467.05) marking a rock drying 1.2 m (4 ft) is located close east of the charted ruins at Chapel Arm.

NEW HARBOUR (2020)




GREENS HARBOUR (2020)



235 **Spread Eagle Bay** is entered between Dildo Island and Southern Point, about 1.4 miles west. The head of the bay is divided into two bights. A shoal, at a depth of 2.8 m (9 ft), lies near the centre of the east bight.


236 **Dildo Head**, a prominent, conical hill 50 m (165 ft) in elevation, is situated about 2.2 miles east of Southern Point. A **light** (467.06) is shown at an elevation of 24.4 m (80 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, located about 0.1 mile north of Dildo Head.



237 **Dildo Arm** is entered from the north between Dildo Head and **Rosses Island**, about 0.8 mile WNW. An alternate entrance may be made by small vessels between **Dildo Island** and **Spread Eagle Island**, about 0.5 mile south.

 238 Dildo Arm freezes occasionally about the middle or end of February and clears about the middle or end of March. Northern ice arrives about every five years, generally in April, but seldom remains a week. There is **anchorage** for vessels in 15 m (8 fm) off Dildo

Cove, sheltered from all but southerly winds. There is also **anchorage** in 22 m (12 fm) off the east cove at the head of Dildo Arm, sheltered from all winds except those from the north.

239 **Dildo Cove** lies close east of the NE entrance point of the arm. The settlement of **Dildo**, population 490 in 2006, stands on the shores of this cove.


 240 On the north shore, there is a Public **wharf** with a total length of 67 m (220 ft). A stone breakwater extends 85 m (279 ft) east from the outer end of the Public wharf. A **light** (467.09) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Electricity, fresh water, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.



  241 The outer face of the Public **wharf**, 20 m (65 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide, has a depth 5 m (16 ft) alongside. Caution is advised alongside the outer end of the wharf as shallower depths may occur due to the placement of the adjoining stone breakwater. Both sides of the remainder of the structure have depths of

WHITEWAY (2020)





1.2 to 4 m (4 to 13 ft). The approach to the north side of Public wharf has depths of 3 to 4 m (10 to 13 ft). A number of floating wharves and a boat ramp are located on the north side of the area enclosed by the wharf and breakwater. A slipway and small boat storage area lie adjacent to the west side of the wharf. Waste oil collection is available.

 242 At **South Dildo**, near the head of the arm on the east shore, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 40 m (131 ft) from the shore with depths of 7 and 8 m (23 and 26 ft) alongside the NE and SW ends, respectively, of the outer face 86 m (282 ft) long. The inner face of the outer end 81 m (266 ft) long has depths of 6.8 and 7.8 m (22 and 26 ft) alongside its NE and SW ends, respectively. A **light** (467.08) is shown from a mast on the outer face of the wharf. Several fish plants are situated adjacent to this wharf; fresh water is available.

  243 A boat ramp is situated on the west shore near the head of the arm at **Old Shop**, a

settlement of 223 people in 2006. Many private wharves are located at the settlement.

 244 **New Harbour Point**, the southern entrance to **New Harbour**, is situated about 1.5 miles NNE of Dildo Head. The community of **New Harbour**, population 527 in 2006, is located along the shores of the harbour. There is a medical clinic in the community. Drying rocks extend from the head of the harbour to New Harbour Island, a small islet 12 m (40 ft) in elevation. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** TN2, TN4 (466.91, 466.92) and TN5 (466.93) mark the channel into the harbour, north of New Harbour Island. Marine farms may be encountered in New Harbour; caution is advised.

 245 A **wharf**, situated on the south side of the harbour, is 30 m (98 ft) long extending to a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) alongside its outer 20 m (66 ft) length, which was in ruins in 2006. This facility is located alongside a large blue building used as a fish plant. Another **wharf**, 37 m (121 ft) wide at its outer end with depths of 0.7 to 2 m


ISLAND COVE (HEARTS DELIGHT-ISLINGTON) (2020)




HEART'S DELIGHT (NORTH SHORE) (2020)




(2 to 7 ft) alongside, is situated close south of the previously mentioned facility. Two floating wharves are moored on the west side of the wharf and a boat ramp is located adjacent to its east side. Electricity is available.




 246 A Public **wharf**, 52 m (171 ft) long extending to a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (21 ft) wide, is located about 0.4 mile east of New Harbour Island. The structure has a deck elevation of 1 m (3 ft). A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf. Fresh water is available at both fish plants at New Harbour.


247 **Hopeall Head** ($47^{\circ}38'N$, $53^{\circ}34'W$), the southern entrance to Hopeall Bay, lies about 2.5 miles north of New Harbour Point. **Hopeall Island**, 23 m (75 ft) in elevation, lies 1.2 miles NE of Hopeall Head. The island is hump-shaped, grassy with a few trees near the middle, and shows red at both ends.


 248 A **light** (467) is shown at an elevation of 63 m (207 ft), from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, on three sides, situated on Hopeall Head.

 249 **Hopeall Bay** is entered between Hopeall Island and Hopeall Head, about 1.2 miles SSW. Alternately, small boats may enter between Hopeall Island and **Pottles Point**, about 0.4 mile east. This bay affords **anchorage** in 17 m (9 fm) near its head, sheltered from all winds except those from between WNW and north. The

settlement of **Hopeall** on the SE shores of the Hopeall Bay had a population of 204 in 2006.

   250 A Public **wharf** 40 m (130 ft) long, extending to a depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 8 m (26 ft) wide, is situated on the north shore of Hopeall Bay near its head. On the west side of the wharf, a rock at a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) is located 4 m (13 ft) off and 10 m (33 ft) NNE of the outside corner. The wharf has a deck elevation of 1 m (3 ft). A **light** (467.02) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the leeward side of the Public wharf.

 251 **Greens Harbour** is entered between Hopeall Island and a point situated about 1.2 miles NNE. The settlement of **Greens Harbour**, with a population of 670 in 2006, is situated on the low shores of the harbour. Two spires are situated at the SW end of the harbour. There is **anchorage** at the head of the harbour in 12 m (39 ft).

 252 A Public **wharf**, extending 37 m (121 ft) to a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end 8 m (26 ft) wide, is situated at the SE end of the harbour. Two floating wharves are moored off the west side of the wharf. The charted Public wharf located about 0.6 mile further NNW no longer exists. A private wharf in disrepair in 2006 exists at this location.

253 **Whiteway Bay** is entered between **Greens Harbour Point**, 1.6 miles NNE of Hopeall Island, and

HEART'S DELIGHT (SOUTH SHORE) (2020)




Whiteway Head, a further 2 miles NNE. **Backside Cove** borders a provincial park on the south side of the bay.

254 **Black Point**, the seaward end of a promontory 15 m (50 ft) in elevation, is situated about 1 mile ENE of Greens Harbour Point. **Black Rock**, at a depth of 11 m (6 fm), lies 0.6 mile west of Greens Harbour Point.

255 **Red Rocks** appears as a **conspicuous** white faced rock with several peaks lying at the entrance to Whiteway Bay, 0.6 mile SW of **Whiteway Head**. It should not be approached within 0.1 mile. The centre peak, which shows green, is the highest at an elevation of 14 m (46 ft).

256 **Whiteway Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies 0.3 mile NNW of Black Point. The settlement of **Whiteway**, population 220 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the bay; there are two churches.

257 A stone **breakwater**, protecting a Public **wharf**, extends from the north shore of the bay. A **light (467.5)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.



 258 The **wharf**, 79 m (260 ft) long and 8 m (25 ft) wide, has depths of 1.9 to 3.9 m (6 to 13 ft) alongside its outer 30 m (100 ft) length. A slipway is located on the west side of the wharf. Another wharf with several floating wharves moored off it, suitable for small boats, lies adjacent to the east side of the Public wharf. Fresh water, washrooms and waste oil collection are available. A boat building and repair yard, with a marine railway, is located close NW of the wharf.


HEART'S DESIRE (2020)



259 **Cavendish**, a settlement of 413 in 2006, is situated along a cove about 1.5 miles NE of Red Rocks. There are two churches. The north entrance point is a white rocky cliff known as **White Point**. At the south entrance, shoal water extends 0.1 mile NW from **Shoal Harbour Point**. A rocky patch, at a depth of 3 m (10 ft), is situated 0.3 mile NW of Shoal Harbour Point. The charted Public wharf has been removed.

260 **Island Cove** lies about 2.9 miles NNE of Shoal Harbour Point. Drying rocks extend almost 0.4 mile from the south shore. A remarkable red coloured rock, with a grassy peak 9 m (30 ft) high, is situated near the head of Island Cove.

  261 Located at Island Cove, about 2.6 miles NNE of **Cavendish Bay**, there is a Public **wharf** 51 m (167 ft) long with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) alongside a 16 m (52 ft) long leeward face of the outer section. The seaward face of the outer section 19 m (62 ft) long is encased in large boulders and is foul. A slipway is located on the south side of the wharf. A **light (467.45)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

 262 **Heart's Delight** is entered between **Western Head of Heart's Delight** and **Sooleys Point**. The north entrance point shows the head of a snake; small rocks extend off the south entrance point. The harbour affords **anchorage** for small craft in 13 m (7 fm), close within the entrance. A church lies at the head of Heart's Delight. The population of the town of **Heart's Delight-Islington** was 663 in 2006. **South**

HEART'S CONTENT (2020)



NEW PERLICAN (2015)



Rock, with a depth of 7.5 m (25 ft), lies nearly 0.5 mile west of the south entrance point of Heart's Delight.



263 From the north shore, a Public **wharf** extends 85 m (279 ft) to a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide. **Caution** should be exercised, as a rocky ledge extends in a souther'ly direction from the inner end of the seaward face of this wharf. A slipway is located alongside

the wharf. The seaward face of this wharf has been encased by large boulders. A **light** (467.506) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.





264 On the south shore of Heart's Delight, there is a marina consisting of floating wharves and a boat ramp. The marina is protected on its west side by a stone breakwater. A **light** (467.51) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

WINTERTON (2020)



265 Between **Heart's Delight** and Hearts Desire, about 3 miles to the north, the coast is remarkably low and fronted by rocks. **Gannet Rock**, with a depth of 11.2 m (37 ft), lies 1.2 miles WSW of the south entrance point of Heart's Desire.


 266 **Heart's Desire** is an open cove entered about 2.8 miles NNE of Sooleys Point. The cove normally freezes over in February or early March and clears in the latter part of March. Field ice arrives about the middle of April and leaves about the beginning of May. The settlement of **Heart's Desire** had a population of 226 in 2006. The cove is fair and affords **anchorage** in 11 to 24 m (6 to 13 fm), with offshore winds.

 267 From the SE shore, a Public **wharf** in disrepair in 2006 is 37 m (120 ft) long with depths of 2 to 2.7 m (7 to 9 ft) alongside an outer end 27 m (90 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide. A rock, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft), lies 0.1 mile offshore, about 0.2 mile NW of the wharf. The wharf is best approached from the north. The north side of the wharf is encased by large boulders.

268 **Hanging Hill**, about 170 m (558 ft) in elevation, standing 2.5 miles east of Heart's Desire, is **conspicuous**. **Shuffle Board**, a **conspicuous hill** 129 m (422 ft) in elevation, stands on the coast about 3 miles SSW of Souther Point. **Seal Cove Head**, 87 m (285 ft) in elevation, with a **conspicuous** scar on the seaward face, lies nearly 1.5 miles SW of Souther Point. **White Rock**, with a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft), lies in the entrance to Heart's Content about 0.5 mile NW of Norther Point.



Chart 4850


269 **Heart's Content** is entered between **Norther Point** and **Souther Point**, about 0.4 mile to the west. **Lousey Rock**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, lies close off Souther Point. The town of **Heart's Content**, population 418 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the harbour.


 270 A **light** (468) is shown at an elevation of 25.2 m (83 ft) from a circular tower with red and white bands, situated on Norther Point.

HANTS HARBOUR (2020)




  271 The harbour is open to the NW but otherwise well sheltered. Telegraph **cables** are landed at Heart's Content and a large part of the harbour is a **prohibited anchorage** area. There is good **anchorage** in the NE part of the harbour in 9 to 26 m (5 to 14 fm), mud and gravel, north of the cable area. Marine farms may be encountered in Heart's Content; caution is advised.

 272 A U-shaped Public **wharf** extends from the north shore. The west arm, 55 m (180 ft) long, has depths of 3.3 to 4.8 m (11 to 16 ft) alongside the seaward face of its outer end 39 m (128 ft) long. The inner face of the outer end 38 m (125 ft) long has a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside. The east arm extends 46 m (150 ft) to depths of 3.4 to 3.7 m (11 to 12 ft) alongside an L-shaped outer end 32 m (105 ft) long. A floating wharf is moored off the outer end of the east pier. A boat ramp is located alongside the Public wharf. Fresh water and waste oil collection is available. A **light** (468.8) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the west arm.

 273 Near the south shore of the harbour, ruins of a former Public wharf exist; caution is advised. A slipway is located alongside the wharf ruins. A marine railway, capacity 50 tonnes, is located in the SE corner of the harbour.


274 Heart's Content usually freezes over between the end of January and the middle of February; the ice clears about the end of March. Northern ice arrives about mid April and leaves about mid May.


275 Between Norther Point and **Garlep Point**, about 2 miles NNE, the coast consists of low cliffs. **Bacon Cove Head**, 0.6 mile north of Norther Point, rises to a conical wooded hill, 40 m (132 ft) in elevation.


 276 **New Perlican Harbour**, an inlet divided into two coves by **Bloody Point**, is entered between Garlep Point and **Jeans Head**, about 0.8 mile NNE. Jeans Head is a bold steep bluff, which rises to a hill over 76 m (250 ft) in elevation, with Garlep Point being steep-to. The settlement of **New Perlican**, population 188 in 2006, is


SIBLEYS COVE (2020)

situated on the shores of the east cove. There is **anchorage** in 15 m (8 fm), with Bloody Point light bearing 151°.

 277 A **light** (469) is shown at an elevation of 48.5 m (159 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark, on Jeans Head.

 278 A **light** (468.7) is shown at an elevation of 11.4 m (37 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white rectangular daymark on Bloody Point.


 279 A Public **wharf** extends 32 m (105 ft) from the west side of the cove to a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A slipway and boat ramp for small boats are located close SE of the Public wharf. There are numerous fishing stages at New Perlican. The harbour provides good shelter for small craft.



 280 **Turks Cove** is located about 0.8 mile NNE of Jeans Head. A small community lies at the head of this exposed cove. Underwater ruins from a previous wharf, extending 30 m (98 ft) from the shore, is located on the north shore of the inner end of the cove. A rock, dangerous to navigation, is located about 0.1 mile WNW of the ruins.

281 **Sugar Loaf**, situated about 1.8 miles NNE of Jeans Head, is a **conspicuous** conical hill rising steeply from the coast to an elevation of 131 m (430 ft).

282 **Winterton Cove**, situated about 1.4 miles NNE of Turks Cove, is a small boat harbour. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** TW2 (469.22) and TW1 (469.21),

marking shoals, are moored 0.2 mile south and 0.1 mile NNW of Northern Point. The town of **Winterton** had a population of 518 in 2006.


 283 A Public **wharf**, 94 m (308 ft) long, extends from the east shore to a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 6.5 m (21 ft) wide. A large white building is located on the north side of the inner end of the wharf. A slipway and boat ramp are located alongside the wharf. Another slipway is located close south of the Public wharf.


  284 A fish plant and adjacent **wharf** are situated on the north shore, close inside the east entrance point, adjacent to a prominent rock outcrop. The wharf is 39 m (128 ft) long and extends to a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 9.3 m (31 ft) wide. A drying rock is located close west of the outer seaward corner of the wharf. Ruins of a previous wharf, 26 m (85 ft) long and built on a shallow underwater rock ledge, is located about 11 m (36 ft) east of the previous wharf; caution is advised. Fresh water is available.

285 **Kings Head**, about 91 m (300 ft) in elevation, lies 2.5 miles NNE of Sugar Loaf. Between **Hants Head** and Salvage Point, 5.7 miles NE, the coast is bordered by sunken rocks, the details of which can best be seen on the chart.

286 **Arthur Rock**, a dangerous underwater rock with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less, is located 0.6 mile west of Hants Head. **White Rocks**, with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), is located 0.8 mile NNW of Hants Head. Fairway light **buoy** TW (469.8), marking the west approach to Hants Harbour, is moored 0.6 mile NW of Hants Head. **Riff Raff Rocks**, with depths of 2 m (6 ft) or less and marked by port hand light **buoy** TH1 (469.89), is located 2.5 miles NE of Hants Head.

287 **Hants Harbour** is situated about 1 mile east of Hants Head. The west entrance point is low and rocky. The town of **Hants Harbour**, with a population of 401 in 2006, stands on the shores of the harbour; a church with a spire is situated in the community. A heavy sea sets into the harbour during and after gales, causing an undertow on its east side. The harbour rarely freezes over; field ice appears in early April. Local knowledge is essential for entering this harbour.


 288 A **light** (470) is shown at an elevation of 19.8 m (65 ft) from a white and red tower, on **Custers Head**, the east entrance point of Hants Harbour.

 289 A Public **wharf**, protected by a stone breakwater, is situated close south of the west entrance point. The L-shaped wharf, deck elevation 0.9 m

OLD PERLICAN (2020)



(3 ft), is 58 m (190 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide. It extends to a depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) alongside an outer end 34 m (110 ft) long. A **light** (470.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. A floating wharf is moored close north of the Public wharf.

 290 A fish plant with two wharf sections extends south from the Public wharf; fresh water is available. The section of the fish plant wharf, extending south from the Public wharf, is 32 m (105 ft) long with depths of 0.4 to 1.7 m (1 to 6 ft) alongside. The adjoining southern section, 50 m (164 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside.

291 A stone breakwater 37 m (121 ft) long is located in the SE corner of the harbour. A slipway is located close south of this breakwater.

292 **New Chelsea Cove** is located about 3 miles ENE of Hants Head. The community of **New Chelsea** borders the shores of the cove. A **wharf** in ruins suitable only for small boats is located on the west shore of the cove, near


its entrance. The approach to the cove is encumbered with rocks. A **tower** is reported to lie east of the community.

293 **Salvage Point**, a rugged beach of stones around a steep gravel cliff, rising close within to an elevation of 99 m (325 ft), is located about 5.7 miles NE of Hants Head.


Salvage Rocks, with depths of less than 2 m (6 ft), extend about 1.5 miles north from Salvage Point. **Russels Cove** is entered between Salvage Point and Bull Gulch Point, a further 4.8 miles ENE.


294 The settlement of **Sibleys Cove** is situated 2.5 miles SE of Salvage Point. A church with a spire stands at the settlement. The combined population of the settlements of New Chelsea, Sibley's Cove and adjacent settlements of **New Melbourne** and **Brownsdale** had a population of 582 in 2006.

295 Port hand light **buoy** TSC1 (470.3) marks the approach to the Public wharf at Sibley's Cove.

 296 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is located about 2.5 miles ESE of Salvage Point. It is 50 m (164 ft)



long and extends to a depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) alongside an outer end 18 m (59 ft) wide. A slipway lies adjacent to the east side of the wharf. A large stone breakwater extends from the west side of the Public wharf. A **light** (470.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

 297 **Old Perlican Cove** lies between **Bull Gulch Point** and Skerwink Point, about 1.9 miles to the NE. **Perlican Island**, 36 m (117 ft) in elevation, is situated midway between Skerwink and Bull Gulch Points. The island is crescent shaped and covered with grass. Marine farms may be encountered off the SE side of Perlican Island; caution is advised.



 298 A **light** (471) is shown at an elevation of 38.4 m (126 ft) from a red and white banded circular tower on Perlican Island.

299 **Skerwink Point**, the north entrance point of Old Perlican Cove, lies 0.7 mile NE of Perlican Island.


300 Port hand light **buoy** TP1 (471.51) is moored 0.3 mile west of Skerwink Point. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** TP2, TP4, TP6 (470.76, 470.73, 470.7) and TP3, TP5, TP7 (470.75, 470.74, 470.72) mark the channel east of Perlican Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** TP8 (470.55) is moored close south of the west breakwater. Port hand light **buoy** TP9 (470.51) moored close NW of the outer end of the east breakwater marks the channel into Old Perlican harbour. Port hand light **buoy** TP11 (470.53) marks the channel into Old Perlican Harbour close NW of the northern Public pier on the east side of the harbour. Light **buoy** TP (470.52) is moored close north of the northern Public pier on the east side of the harbour.


  301 There is **anchorage** SE of Perlican Island in 9 m (5 fm). A swell sets into the cove during NE gales. A shoal patch, least depth 1.8 m (6 ft), which breaks in heavy weather, extends about 0.15 mile east of the SE corner of Perlican Island. Another area, which dries, is situated about 0.2 mile south of the west breakwater at Old Perlican. A dangerous underwater rock of 2 m (6 ft) or less is located about 0.2 mile SSW of the outer end of the west breakwater.


302 The town of **Old Perlican**, population 676 in 2006, lies on the shores of Old Perlican Cove. There is a white church with a tower and a hospital in the town. Fuel, fresh water, stores and electricity are available for small vessels.


  303 An active fishing harbour is protected by two stone breakwaters. The north breakwater is about 640 m (2,100 ft) long and the south breakwater is 213 m (700 ft) long; the navigable channel between them is 107 m (350 ft) wide. The harbour affords good **anchorage** and protection for small boats in

least depths of 2.4 m (8 ft). The north end of the harbour is rock infested and should be avoided.

 304 **Lights** (470.5, 470.7) are shown from masts on the outer ends of both breakwaters. Port hand light **buoys** TP7 and TP9 (470.51, 470.53) mark the channel north of the breakwater entrance.

 305 Close NE of the south breakwater there are two Public **piers** extending from the shore. The south pier, 130 m (427 ft) long has a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside. The north pier, 104 m (341 ft) long has a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) alongside. Several floating wharves, a slipway and a **boat ramp** are located close south of the south pier.

 306 *Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat, CCGS Sacred Bay*, call sign CGB3254 is stationed close north of the previously described Public piers at Old Perlican. The station operates 24 hours per day from May to December, and maintains a daily radio watch from 0830 to 1630 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

 307 On the west side of the harbour, close north of the breakwater, there is a Public **wharf** extending 90 m (295 ft) with a least depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside its outer 80 m (262 ft) length. Depths of 2.8 m (9 ft) lie about 55 m (180 ft) SSE of the outer end of the wharf. Depths of 2.6 to 3 m (9 to 10 ft) lie about 90 m (295 ft) east through ESE of the outer end of the wharf.

308 Close north of the previous wharf, another Public **wharf** extends 70 m (230 ft) with depths of 2.9 to 3.4 m (10 to 11 ft) alongside. A depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) lies in its approach about 20 m (66 ft) SE of its outer end. Two floating wharves with depths of less than 1.5 m (5 ft) and which are suitable only for small boats, lie close north of the previously described Public wharf. Depths of less than 1 m (3 ft) lie in the approach to the floating wharves; caution is advised. Depths of 2.7 to 3.8 m (9 to 12 ft) lie about 80 m (262 ft) east through south of the outer end of the Public wharf.

309 At the extreme south end of the basin, there is a **marine service centre** with a travelift, lifting capacity 70 tonnes, storage area and repair facilities. The haulout basin is 25 m (82 ft) long and 6.4 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 1.8 to 2.3 m (6 to 8 ft) inside (*See Appendix*).

310 **Black Point**, situated nearly 1.2 miles NE of Skerwink Point, is a fairly prominent steep point. **Sgeir Island**, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, lies 0.1 mile offshore, about 1.9 miles NNE of Black Point. **Breakheart Point**, the SW entrance point of **Heart Cove**, lies 1 mile NNE of Sgeir

Island. The coast in this area is composed of cliffs, rising to elevations of about 91 m (300 ft) close within.

311 The coast between **Grates Point**, about 1.3 miles NE of Breakheart Point, and **Split Point**, a further 5.7 miles SE, is composed mainly of indented cliff, partly fringed with rocks. **Martins Ledge**, with a least depth of 15.2 m (50 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy TG (471.8)**, is located 1.6 miles NE of Grates Point.



312 A **light (471.7)** is shown at an elevation of 46.6 m (153 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on the west entrance point to Grates Cove, about 0.3 mile ESE of Grates Cove Point.



313 **Grates Cove** is a small cove, entered about 0.5 mile east of Grates Point. The settlement of **Grates Cove** lie on its shores. Two churches, each with two

spires, stand on the SE side of the cove. A **wharf**, in ruins in 2006, extends from the west side of the cove; many areas alongside this facility are foul.

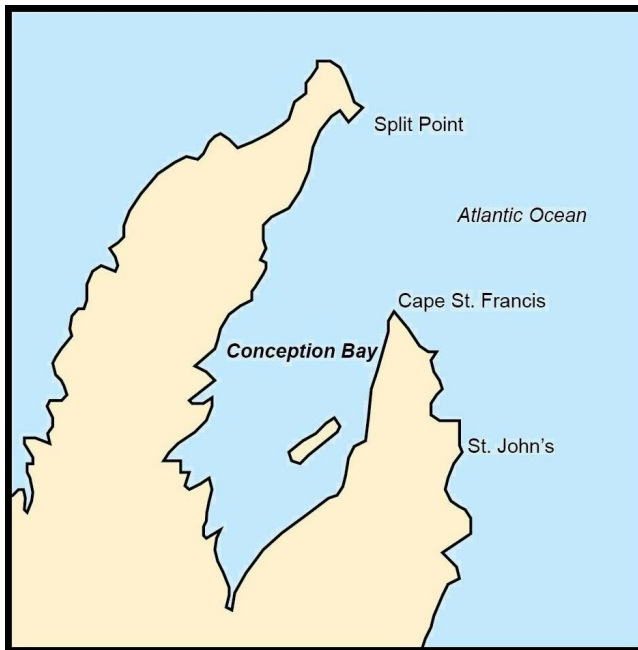


314 A Public **wharf**, 48 m (157 ft) long and 12.3 m (40 ft) wide, with depths of 2 to 3.3 m (7 to 11 ft) along its south face, is located in the SW corner of Grates Cove. This facility, deck elevation 1.3 m (4 ft), is protected by a stone breakwater on its north side. A hoist is located on the wharf and fresh water is available. A **light (473.1)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

315 **Read Head Cove** is a small cove which provides little shelter, 3.3 miles SE of Grates Point. The settlement of **Red Head Cove** is situated on the shores of the cove. The combined population of Grates Cove and Red Head Cove was 531 in 2006.

Chapter 2

Conception Bay



Baccalieu Island


Chart 4850


1 **Conception Bay** is entered between Split Point and Cape St. Francis, about 17.5 miles to the south, and extends about 45 miles in a south direction from Split Point. The south part of the west side and the head of the bay are indented with numerous inlets, which include Carbonear Bay and Harbour Grace. Bell, Little Bell and Kellys Islands are situated on the east side of the bay. From Topsail Head, situated about 3.8 miles east of Kellys Island, to the head of the bay, the coast consists of a series of beaches backed by salt water lagoons, and is bordered by a shoal bank extending about 0.25 mile offshore.


2 **Ice.** — The bay normally fills with ice between mid January and March, and clears between mid March and late April though it has been known to remain until late May. Sometimes very little ice enters the bay.

3 **Split Point** ($48^{\circ}06'N, 52^{\circ}51'W$), the north entrance point to Conception Bay, rises to an elevation of 163 m (536 ft). **Baccalieu Tickle**, about 1.5 miles wide, separates the mainland from Baccalieu Island. The tickle is used extensively by recreational craft and fishing vessels.

4 **Baccalieu Island**, about 3 miles long in a north-south direction, is almost inaccessible. **Wall Rock**, with a depth of 9.4 m (31 ft), lies nearly in mid-channel between Split Point and Baccalieu Island. Two other shoals at depths of 7.6 and 9.8 m (25 and 32 ft) lie between Wall Rock and the mainland.

 5 A **light** (472) is shown at an elevation of 176 m (577 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark, situated on the north part of Baccalieu Island ($48^{\circ}09'N, 52^{\circ}48'W$). Due to the high elevation of this light, it is often obscured by fog when the lower part of the island below it is visible.

 6 A **light** (473) is shown at an elevation of 53.3 m (175 ft) from a white tower, situated at the SW extremity of the island.

 7 Baccalieu Island, along with **Puffin Island**, close off its west shore, has been designated the **Baccalieu Island Ecological Reserve** (See map). The ecological reserve also encompasses a one kilometer marine boundary extending from the shoreline of Baccalieu Island. Due to the sensitive nature of the site, vessels longer than 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted in the reserve.

BAY DE VERDE (2020)



8 During the breeding season, April 1 to October 30, motorized boats less than 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted within 100 m (328 ft) of the cliffs containing nesting birds, and non-motorized boats are not permitted within 20 m (66 ft) of the nesting cliffs. Commercial fishers with vessels under 20 m (66 ft) engaged in fishing are not subject to these distance restrictions.

9 Boaters in the reserve are not permitted to operate a boat in a manner that disturbs wildlife or allows noise from the boat or persons on board to disturb wildlife.

10 Aircraft are not permitted to fly lower than 300 m (984 ft) when over the reserve, or take off or land within the reserve between April 1 and October 30.

11 At all times of the year, tour boat operators and guiding enterprises require a permit to operate in the reserve. Visiting the sensitive breeding areas in the reserve on foot also requires a permit.

12 For further information or to obtain a permit contact the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division*, at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/>.

West Side of Conception Bay

13 **Bay de Verde Head**, rising to an elevation of 128 m (420 ft), lies 2 miles SW of Split Point. The town of **Bay de Verde**, population 470 in 2006, is situated close NW of the headland. A **conspicuous water tower** is situated about 0.9 mile NNW of Bay de Verde Head.

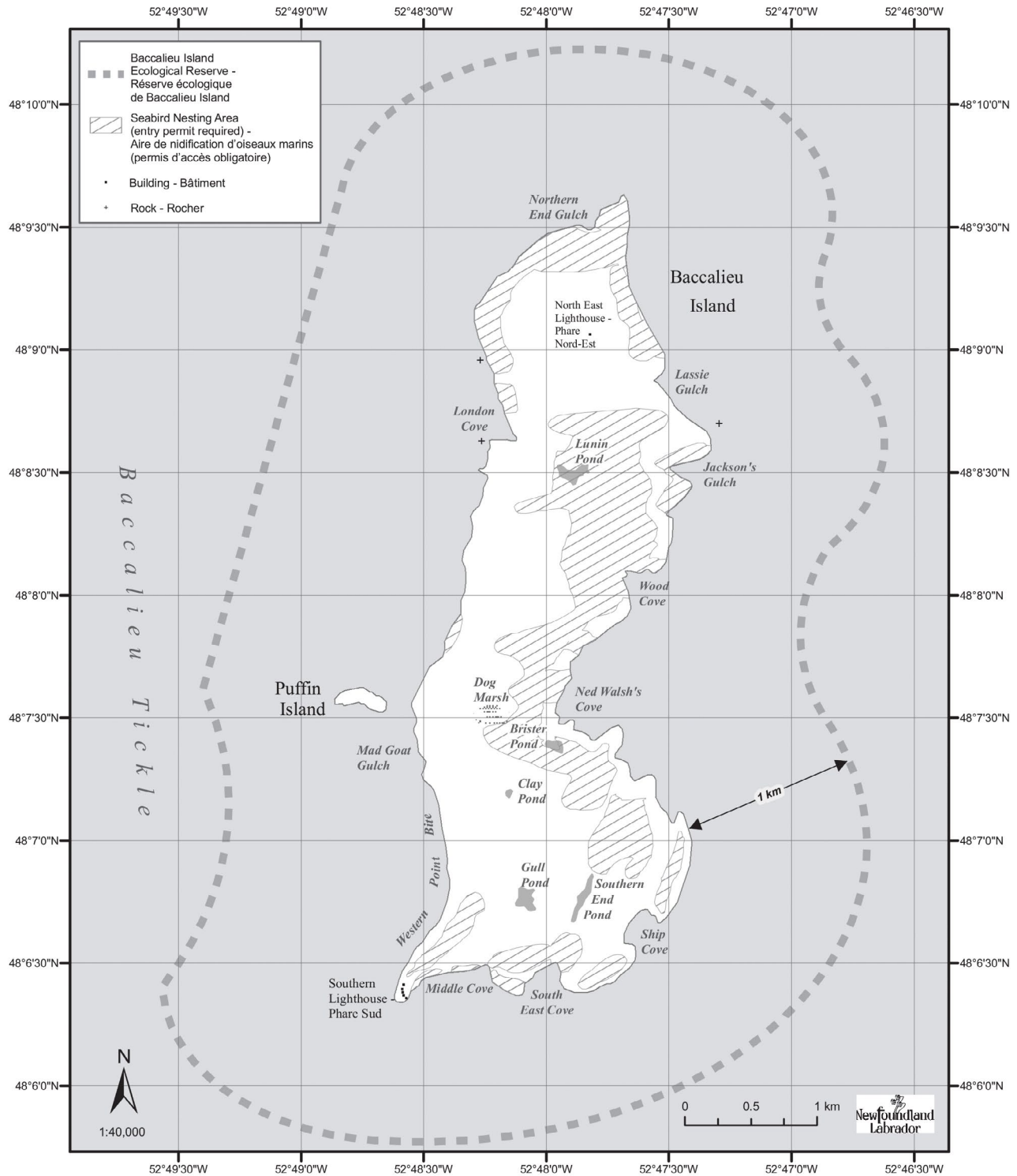


14 A large stone and timber crib breakwater extends from the south end of **Bay de Verde Harbour**. A **light (474.4)** is shown from a mast located on the outer end of the breakwater. Drying rocks extend about 20 m (66 ft) NW of the outer end of the south breakwater. Starboard and port hand light **buoys CV2 (474)** and **CV3 (474.1)**, moored close off the breakwaters, mark the approach to Bay de Verde Harbour. Another breakwater extends from the north side of the harbour. A **light (474.3)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the north breakwater. Fresh water and electricity are available.

15 **Low Point** is situated about 2.9 miles WSW of Bay de Verde Head.

16 **Flambro Head**, which rises to an elevation of 97 m (320 ft), is situated 4.5 miles SW of Bay de Verde Head. The settlement of **Lower Island Cove** is situated about 1.3 miles SSW of Flambro Head. There is a church with a spire in the settlement.

BACCALIEU ISLAND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE



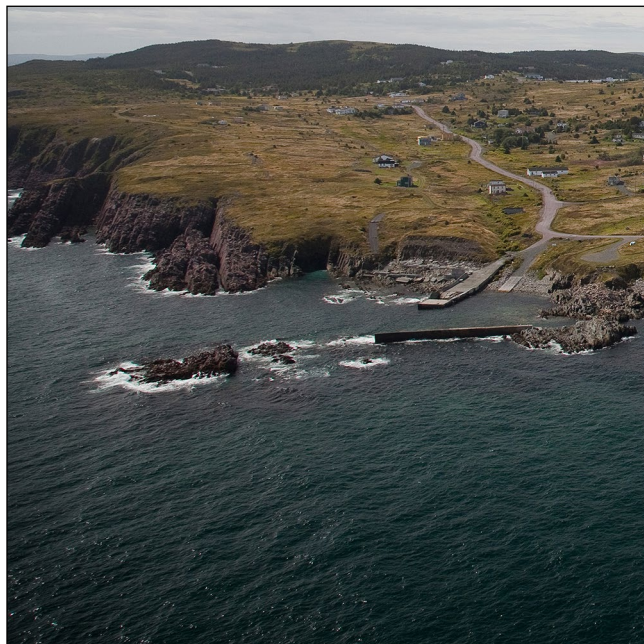
For illustrative purposes only.
 Produced by Parks and Natural Areas Division,
 Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Deer Lake, NL
 Published: September 11, 2007

North American Datum (NAD 83)
 Reference Nautical Chart: 4850

Système de référence géodésique
 de l'Amérique du Nord (NAD 83)
 Carte marine de référence : 4850

À titre indicatif seulement
 Préparé par Parks and Natural Areas Division
 Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Deer Lake (T-N-L.)
 Publié : 11 septembre 2007

LOWER ISLAND COVE (2020)



17 A Public **wharf**, in disrepair and barricaded in 2013, 40 m (131 ft) long and extending to a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside an outer end 10 m (33 ft) wide is located at Lower Island Cove. This wharf may only be approached from the south owing to a breakwater constructed on a rock outcrop extending from the north side. The small cove formed is shallow and very exposed.

18 **Job's Cove Point**, the NE entrance point of **Job's Cove**, is situated 3.6 miles SW of Flambro Head. Job's Cove is completely surrounded by steep vertical cliffs which provide some shelter from NE winds. The combined population of the settlements of **Jobs Cove** and Lower Island Cove was 355 in 2006. **Job Rock**, with a depth of 8.5 m (28 ft), is situated 1.1 miles SSE of Job's Cove Point.

19 A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends from the shore close west of Job's Cove Point, where a stream, the lower end of an inland waterfall, enters the cove. Depths of 2.5 to 3.4 m (8 to 11 ft) exist along the east and west sides respectively of the 24 m (79 ft) long outer end. There is some current. A **light** (475.3) is shown from a mast on the outer face of the wharf.

20 The settlement of **Burnt Point** is situated about 1.2 miles SW of Job's Cove Point.

21 A sandy beach is situated at the head of **Northern Bay**, about 2.8 miles SW of Job's Cove Point.

22 **Ochre Pit Cove**, being exposed to NE wind, is situated midway between Northern and Western Bay. At its north entrance, there is a

JOB'S COVE (2020)



prominent rock with a hole through it. A large stone breakwater extends from the SE side of the cove. A **light** (475.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. It is reported that **anchorage** is poor in the cove due to its rocky bottom. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** CJ4, CJ6 (475.4, 475.6) and CJ5 (475.5) mark a shoal and the approach to the wharf at Ochre Pit Cove. A shoal with a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) lies about 55 m (180 ft) SW of the outer end of the breakwater; caution is advised.

23 Situated about 80 m (262 ft) SW of the breakwater, there is a Public **wharf** 67 m (220 ft) long with depths of 1.9 to 2.9 m (4 to 14 ft) alongside its outer 57 m (187 ft) length. A **wharf**, 70 m (230 ft) long with depths of 1.8 to 2.2 m (6 to 7 ft), extends west from the inner end of the Public wharf and terminates at a small slipway. A large white building stands at the inner end of the Public wharf.

Charts 4847, 4850

24 **Western Bay Head** (47°53'N, 53°03'W), the south entrance point of **Western Bay**, lies 5.2 miles SSW of Job's Cove Point. The north entrance headland is mostly flat and grass covered; a large white school is situated at the NW corner of the bay. The community of **Western Bay**, including **Bradleys Cove**, had a population of 287 in 2006. There is a medical clinic in the community.

25 A **light** (475) is shown at an elevation of 28.7 m (94 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on Western Bay Head.

OCHRE PIT COVE (2020)



26 An obstruction is charted 2 miles SW of Western Bay Head, about 0.3 mile ENE of the south entrance point to **Adams Cove**.

27 The settlement of **Blackhead** is situated about 2.9 miles SW of Western Bay Head.



28 The settlement of **Broad Cove**, located about 3.3 miles SSW of Western Bay Head, has a **wharf** in ruins in 2013. The structure, located in a cove about 0.2 mile SW of **Broad Cove Head**, has two seaward faces 14 m (46 ft) long with depths of 0.4 to 1.1 m (1 to 4 ft) alongside. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf. This area is very exposed and is used only by local fishers. The combined population of the settlements of **Small Point, Adams Cove, Blackhead** and **Broad Cove** was 438 in 2006.

29 **Ochre Pit Rock**, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.25 mile offshore, about 6 miles SW of Western Bay Head. **Salmon Cove Head** is situated about 1.5 miles SSW of Ochre Pit Rock.

30 Between **Salmon Cove Head** and **Crockers Point**, 3 miles SW, the coast is steep, cliffs in places, with the hills rising to an elevation of about 122 m (400 ft). **Horton Rocks** are a chain of rocks extending off a point about 2 miles SW of **Salmon Cove Head**. The NE end of **Horton Rocks** is marked by east cardinal light **buoy CF (476.2)**.

31 **Freshwater Cove** lies close SW of **Horton Rocks**. There is a slipway in the cove. **Maiden Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, lies close NW of the cove. The island is not easy to distinguish as it is small and of the same colour as the cliffs nearby. **Bradley Rock**, awash at low water and marked by starboard hand light **buoy CR2 (476.1)**, lies midway between **Horton Rocks** and **Maiden Island**.

Charts 4847, 4849

32 **Carbonear Bay** is entered between **Crockers Point** and **Mosquito Point**, about 0.8 mile SSE. **Carbonear Bay** freezes only in severe winters, as the swell normally breaks the ice.

CARBONEAR (2020)



33 **Carbonear Island** ($47^{\circ}44'N$, $53^{\circ}10'W$), 50 m (164 ft) in elevation, lies with its SW end about 0.6 mile NE of Mosquito Point. The island is about 0.4 mile long, slopes to the SW, and has mostly cliffy sides.



34 A **light** (477) is shown at an elevation of 54.3 m (178 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on the NE end of the island.



35 **Anchorage** may be obtained off the north shore of the Carbonear Bay in 13 to 17 m (7 to 9 fm), sand and mud. The middle and south side of the bay should be avoided for anchoring, as there is a heavy sea with NE winds.



36 **Kane Rock**, with a depth of 15.1 m (50 ft), lies 0.6 mile north of the northern tip of Carbonear Island. **Saucy Joe Rock**, with a depth of 20.1 m (11 fm), is situated 0.3 mile NW of the same point. During heavy seas with easterly winds, the sea occasionally breaks on these rocks.

37 The town of **Carbonear**, population 4,723 in 2006, is situated mainly on the north and west shores of the bay. A large hospital, medical clinic and dentist are located in the town. The hospital, a large brick building, is situated near the SW part of the harbour.




38 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 100 m (328 ft) long with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside an outer section 44 m (144 ft) long and 12 m (40 ft) wide. The west side of the outer section has a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside. The elevation of the deck of the wharf is 1.5 m (5 ft). Electricity, fresh water, waste oil collection and most supplies are available. Minor repairs can be made. A **light** (478) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

39 A large stone breakwater with a bent outer end is located 55 m (180 ft) east of the Public wharf at Carbonear. It extends 150 m (492 ft) from the shoreline in a southerly direction with its outer end situated about 66 m (217 ft)



HARBOUR GRACE (2020)



SE of the outer end of the Public wharf. A **light** (477.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.

 40 A 27 m (89 ft) long **wharf**, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), a slipway and a boat storage area are located adjacent to the east side of the Public wharf.


Another wharf section, 20 m (66 ft) long with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), extends east from the slipway.


  41 A private fish plant and an adjacent **wharf** are located about 250 m (820 ft) east of the Public wharf. The westernmost face of the wharf, 23 m (75 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 2.7 m (3 to 9 ft) alongside. Another wharf face adjoining the east side of the previous section is 40 m (131 ft) long with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside. Extending SE from the east corner of this wharf is a saltwater intake pipeline with its outer end marked by a **buoy**. At the east end of the fish plant wharf, a 7 m (23 ft) long pier in disrepair in 2004 extends to a depth of 5 m (16 ft) alongside an outer end 7.5 m (25 ft) wide. Fresh water and electricity are available. All wharves adjacent to the private fish plant were in ruins in 2013; **caution** is advised.

42 **Saddle Hill**, 153 m (503 ft) in elevation, situated 1.5 miles WSW of Mosquito Point, is **conspicuous**. Several large **towers** lie close north and west of Saddle Hill.


43 **Bristol's Hope Cove** lies between Mosquito Point and **Old Sow Point**, 0.5 mile SE. There is temporary **anchorage** in the cove in 7 to 29 m (4 to 16 fm), sand and rock, but it is open to the NE.

44 **Harbour Grace** is entered between Old Sow Point and **Feather Point**, the termination of a range of hills, situated about 1.5 miles to the south. **Haypook**, a slate rock 11 m (35 ft) in elevation, is nearly connected to Feather Point.

 45 Harbour Grace, which seldom freezes over, extends 4.5 miles in a SW direction with hills on either side rising to an elevation of about 152 m (500 ft). Drift ice, which rarely detains vessels, may appear during February and March, but disappears with SW winds. **Anchorage** is available in 9 to 17 m (5 to 9 fm) in Harbour Grace.

 46 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. A pilot can be arranged by giving 12 hours notice of requirement to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's in position 47°33'30"N, 52°35'06"W or off Harbour Grace as arranged. (See *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*.)

47 **Harbour Grace Islands**, a group of islands and rocks, are situated between 0.8 and 1.5 miles NE of Feather Point. The highest island of the group, on which a light is situated, is 32 m (105 ft) in elevation. **Eastern Rock**, the NE islet of this group, is 27 m (90 ft) in elevation with a tower-like peak.

 48 A **light** (479) is shown at an elevation of 41.4 m (136 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the highest island of the Harbour Grace Islands.


HARBOUR GRACE (ADMIRALS MARINA) (2020)




49 Fairway light and **buoy** CG (478.5), marking the entrance to Harbour Grace, is moored 1.5 miles NNE of the light.

50 **White Rock**, a rocky patch with a least depth of 5.5 m (3 fm), on which the sea breaks, lies about 0.1 mile NNE of Eastern Rock. **Ragged Rocks** lie about 0.2 mile west of the SW Harbour Grace Island. The highest rock of this group is 8.5 m (28 ft) in elevation.

51 **Long Harry Rock**, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, lies close off the NW side of the harbour, about 0.7 mile SW of Old Sow Point. **Salvage Rock**, with a pointed peak 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.3 mile south of Long Harry Rock. With a heavy sea, breakers extend about 91 m (300 ft) north and SW of Salvage Rock; caution is advised.


 52 About 1.5 miles within the entrance of Harbour Grace, the harbour is divided by **The Bar**, over which the channel through it has a least depth of 7 m (23 ft). Between the channel and the SE side of the harbour, there is a bank of boulders, on which the sea breaks in heavy weather.

53 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** CG4, CG6 (480.5, 480.7) and CG3 (480) mark the channel from The Bar to Beach Point.

 54 A sector **light** (481.1) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on **Point of Beach**, 2 miles SW of Feather Point; it leads through a channel in The Bar.

55 The town of **Harbour Grace**, population 3,074 in 2006, is situated on the NW shore of the harbour, in the vicinity of Point of Beach. There is a large fish freezing plant in the town; shoe manufacturing is another industry. Medical and dental facilities are available. Diesel fuel, gasoline, fresh water and supplies are available; minor repairs can be undertaken. Customs services are available from the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).


56 The NE of three churches has two spires of uneven height. Two large **radio towers** are reported to lie about 2 miles SW of Point of Beach.


 57 On the west side of Point of Beach, there is a **marine service centre** with a wharf, haulout and


UPPER ISLAND COVE (2020)




repair facilities. The **wharf**, close east of the haulout, extends 67 m (220 ft) to the SE, with depths of 3.4 to 6.4 m (11 to 21 ft) alongside. The outer haulout is 9.4 m (31 ft) wide with depths of 3.6 to 5 m (12 to 16 ft). The inner haulout is 6.5 m (21 ft) wide with depths of 1.7 to 3.6 m (6 to 12 ft). Marine travelifts of 50 and 300 tonnes lifting capacity are located at this facility (*See Appendix*).


 58 Close west of the marine service centre, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 120 m (394 ft) long with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) alongside an outer section 60 m (197 ft) long. A wharf, 102 m (334 ft) long with depths of 0.1 to 2.5 m (1 to 8 ft) alongside, extends ENE from the inner end of the Public wharf. A depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) lies in the approach to the west side of the wharf. The wharf has a deck elevation of 1 m (3 ft). Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection, showers and washrooms are available. There is a **submarine pipeline** extending 30 m from shore, on the eastern side of the harbour; **caution** is advised.


 59 The *Harbour Grace Cold Storage Inc.* plant **wharf**, close west of the Public wharf, is 175 m (574 ft) long, with a least depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside. An additional wharf section extends 70 m (230 ft) in a SW direction from the SW end of the previous wharf. It has depths of 4.9 to 5.8 m (16 to 19 ft) alongside. The wharf has a deck elevation of 1 m (3 ft). Fresh water and electric power are available.

 60 About 0.2 mile east of **Ship Head**, about 1.2 miles SW of Point of Beach, there is an L-shaped **wharf** 39 m (127 ft) long and 15 m (50 ft) wide at the face, which was in ruins in 2006. Ruins of two oil piers are located about 0.25 and 0.4 mile SW of Ship Head. The eastern pier, in ruins, is reported to have three underwater cribs dangerous to navigation and marked by private **buoys** located off its outer end; caution is advised. The chart should be consulted in this area. Two wrecks are located within 250 m (820 ft) south of the western oil pier.

61 Port hand light **buoys** CG7 and CG9 (482.5, 482.708) mark the approach to Admirals Marina on the south shore of Harbour Grace, 0.4 mile south of Ship Head.

 62 At the entrance to Admirals Marina there is a Public **breakwater-wharf** extending 85 m (279 ft) from the shore. The east side of the wharf has depths of 3.3 to 4.8 m (11 to 16 ft) alongside. The outer 70 m (230 ft) length of the west side of the wharf has depths of 2.5 to 5.3 m (8 to 17 ft). A **light** (482.789) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public breakwater-wharf. Another **wharf** 56 m (184 ft) long with depths of 2.8 to 3.3 m (9 to 11 ft) alongside extends east from the inner end of the breakwater-wharf.

 63 **Lights** (482.72, 482.73), shown from masts, mark the entrance to Admirals Marina.

 64 *Admirals Marina*, providing a recreational and fishing vessel tie-up only, is located at **Long Beach**, about 0.4 mile south of Ship Head. Fish handling

SPANIARD'S BAY (NORTH COVE) (2020)



and unloading of fishing gear is prohibited at this site but is available at the Public wharf on the north side of the harbour. The marina entrance on the SW end of Long Beach has a width of 14.6 m (48 ft). The approach to the marina has a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft). It has tie up space and numerous floating wharves. Depths of 1.3 to 2.9 m (4 to 10 ft) exist in the marina. A boat ramp lies in the east end of the marina. Fresh water is available.

65 A **submarine cable** is laid across Harbour Grace from Point of Beach to the south shore. Two other cables are landed in the vicinity of Point of Beach from seaward. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in their vicinity.

66 **Spare Point** is situated about 1.3 miles SSW of Feather Point, with **Bryants Cove** between them. **The Sunker**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft), lies in the middle of the entrance to Bryants Cove. A church with a white spire overlooks the harbour. It is reported that Bryants Cove experiences a heavy sea when strong NE winds persist. At the head of Bryants Cove, there is a boat ramp.

Chart 4847

67 **Upper Island Cove**, a small rocky bight which affords little shelter, is situated about 2 miles SW of Spare Point. The town of **Upper Island Cove**, with a population of 1,667 in 2006, is located around the shores of the cove. A church with a tower is located in the town.

68 At Upper Island Cove, there is a **Public wharf** 66 m (217 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with its outer end in two sections, with depths of 2.1 to 4.8 m (7 to 16 ft) alongside. The north face of this wharf is foul.

69 A rock, at a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft), is located 42 m (138 ft) east of the outer end of the Public wharf. Another rock, at a depth of 2 m (7 ft), is located about 3.5 m (11 ft) off and 42 m (138 ft) west of the outer end of the Public wharf. Shallow water extends 15 m (49 ft) off the north side of a small islet close south of the wharf; caution is advised.

70 Adjoining the west end of the Public wharf are two wharf sections, 21 and 26 m (69 and 85 ft) long with depths of 1 to 2.2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside. The west end terminates at a 10 m (33 ft) wide slipway.

71 **Coopers Head**, which is prominent, lies about 0.7 mile SW of Upper Island Cove; a small cemetery lies close to the SW. A **conspicuous** white church lies 0.35 mile SW of Coopers Head in the town of **Bishop's Cove**, population 329 in 2006.

72 **Spaniard's Bay** is entered between Coopers Head and **Mad Point**, about 1.3 miles SSE. The SE side of the bay is exposed to heavy seas during NE gales. It has been reported that the sea occasionally breaks about 0.5 mile NE of Mad Point, occurring mainly during heavy NE and northerly gales.

73 **Green Head**, near the head of Spaniard's Bay, rises to a conical hill 33 m (110 ft) in elevation.

BAY ROBERTS (2020)





The only safe **anchorage** in Spaniard's Bay is off North Cove, in 9 to 18 m (5 to 10 fm).

74 The town of **Spaniard's Bay** had a population of 2,540 in 2006. A number of buildings and a church with twin spires are prominent to the SW of North Cove. A medical clinic is located in the town.


BAY ROBERTS (VETERANS QUAY MARINA) (2020)



75  Near the NW end of **North Cove** an L-shaped stone breakwater extends 50 m (164 ft) from the shore. A **light** (483) is shown from a mast on its outer end. The breakwater protects a wharf 20 m (66 ft) long with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside and a boat ramp.

76  Underwater ruins of a previous wharf, at depths of 0.3 to 0.6 m (1 to 2 ft), extend about 90 m (295 ft) offshore, 0.4 mile SW of Green Head.

77 **Bay Roberts** is entered between Mad Point and **Bay Roberts Point**, located about 1 mile ESE. The town of **Bay Roberts**, population 5,414 in 2006, is situated on the north side of the harbour. Medical and dental facilities are located in the town. The head of Bay Roberts is divided into two coves by **Coley's Point**. The north cove, **Bay Roberts Harbour**, has easy access and good **anchorage**. Customs services are available from the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).

78  A **light** (486) is shown at an elevation of 17.1 m (56 ft) from a circular tower with red and white bands on Bay Roberts Point (47°37'N, 53°11'W). A **light** (485) is shown at an elevation of 6.1 m (20 ft) from a skeleton tower, having a green and white daymark, situated on a rock close off Coley's Point (47°35'N, 53°15'W).


79 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** CB2, CB4 (484.1, 484.2) and CB5 (484.3) are moored north of Coley's Point and mark the approach into Bay Roberts Harbour.


80 **Fergus Island**, 41 m (136 ft) in elevation, with a rounded summit, lies about 0.2 mile off the NW side of Bay


SHIP COVE (2020)




Roberts, about 1.1 miles SW of Mad Point. A shoal, least depth 1.8 m (6 ft), extends about 0.1 mile off the NE corner of the island. Another shoal, least depth 0.3 m (1 ft), is located about 0.1 mile NW of the SW corner of the Fergus Island.


 81 A **wharf**, 21 m (69 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, is located about 0.4 mile west of the SW end of Fergus Island. The outer 12 m (39 ft) of the wharf was underwater ruins in 2007.


 82 The Public **wharf** at Bay Roberts extends 102 m (335 ft) from the shore. There are depths of 2 to 6.3 m (7 to 21 ft) along both sides of the outer 47 m (154 ft) length of the wharf. The elevation of the deck of the wharf is 1.5 m (5 ft). There is a shed at the inner end of the wharf. A **light** (484) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Waste oil collection and electricity are available. A small fish plant and **wharf** are located close NE of the Public wharf.


 83 The *Avalon Coal, Salt and Oil Co.* **wharf** is situated 0.2 mile south of the Public wharf, on the opposite shore. It is 87 m (285 ft) long at the face, with depths of 7.2 to 8 m (24 to 26 ft) alongside. The wharf has a deck elevation of 0.8 m (3 ft). An isolated shoal with a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) lies about 50 m (164 ft) north of the NE corner of the wharf.

 84 The *Harbour International* **wharf**, 83 m (272 ft) long and 9.5 m (31 ft) wide with depths of 4.3 to 7.2 m (14 to 24 ft) alongside its north berth and 5 to

6.4 m (16 to 21 ft) alongside its south berth, is located on the north shore of the harbour, close WSW of the Public wharf. A **light**, privately maintained, is shown from a mast on its outer end; fresh water is available. A large blue building is located at the inner end of the wharf.

 85 Close west of the previous wharf is the Harbour International west berth. Its outer face is 45 m (148 ft) long with depths of 5 to 5.6 m (16 to 18 ft) alongside its south 25 m (82 ft) length. A **light**, privately maintained, is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

 86 *Veterans Quay Marina* is situated adjacent to the Royal Canadian Legion, on the north shore near the head of the harbour. The east **wharf** extends 107 m (351 ft) from the shore with a bent outer end 17 m (56 ft) long. Depths of 1.3 to 2 m (4 to 7 ft) exist alongside the wharf. A **light**, privately maintained, is located at the outer end of the wharf. Several floating wharves are moored on the south side of the wharf.

 87 The Veterans Quay Marina west **wharf**, 45 m (148 ft) long with a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) alongside, exists west of the previous wharf. Both wharves are joined by a wharf 76 m (249 ft) long with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside. A boat ramp is located at the marina and fresh water and electricity are available. A “No Wake” **buoy**, privately maintained, is moored close south of the east wharf.


 88 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is situated on the north shore of **Southwest Bay**, about 0.7 mile

PORT DE GRAVE (2020)



SW of Coley's Point. A depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) exists alongside the seaward face of its outer end, 15 m (51 ft) long.

89 **Bay de Grave** is entered between **Blow Me Down Head**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, 1.3 miles SW of Bay Roberts Point, and **Burnt Point**, 55 m (182 ft) in elevation, situated 1.2 miles to the south. **Sopers Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) or less, lies about 0.1 mile north of Burnt Point.

 90 The settlement of **Hibbs Cove** is situated nearly 0.6 mile SW of Bay Roberts Point. A **wharf** extends 34 m (110 ft) to a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) alongside an outer end 6.8 m (22 ft) wide. The wharf is partially sheltered by rocks which are joined together by a concrete breakwater on its south side. A 14 m (46 ft) wide slipway and winch are located on the south side of the breakwater. The previously described wharf was in ruins and barricaded in 2013; **caution** is advised.

91 **Ship Cove** is situated nearly 0.5 mile WSW of Blow Me Down Head. A detached rock, 7.6 m (25 ft) high and sloping upwards to the SW, is situated close off the east entrance point.




92 At Ship Cove, there is a Public **wharf** 90 m (295 ft) long and 10 m (32 ft) wide. Depths of 2.7 to 6.1 m (9 to 20 ft) are found alongside the east side and 3.5 to 6.5 m (11 to 21 ft) alongside the west side of the outer 64 m (210 ft) length of the wharf. A **light** (486.05) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity is available. Fresh water is available from the adjacent fish plant. A **submarine water intake pipeline** is situated 18 m (60 ft) north of and nearly parallel to the wharf, and it extends 64 m (210 ft) beyond the outer end.

93 Port de Grave is an active fishing harbour situated about 0.4 mile SW of Ship Cove. The combined population of the settlements of **Port de Grave**, **Ship Cove**, **Blow Me Down**, **Pick Eyes** and **Hibbs Cove** was 497 in 2006. The

CUPIDS (2020)





harbour is protected from the east by a stone breakwater extending about 0.2 mile SSW from the shore. The harbour is entered from the south end between the breakwater and the shore close west. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) lies about 140 m (459 ft) east of where the breakwater joins the shoreline. A rocky ledge, least depth 1 m (3 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** CP4 (487), is located about 0.15 mile ENE of the outer end of the breakwater. Several other rocks, dangerous to navigation, lie about 100 m (328 ft) ENE of the southern tip of the breakwater. Fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection, showers and washrooms are available.


94  **Light** (486.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. **Light** (486.2) is shown from a mast on a rock on the west side of the harbour entrance. **Lights** (487.1, 487.2) mark the channel close NNE of the outer end of the breakwater.

95 The entrance channel to the wharves at Port de Grave has a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) in 2006. Close

inside the breakwater, there are a number of floating wharves and a boat ramp.


96  A Public **wharf** is situated close west of the southern extremity of the breakwater. It is 27 m (90 ft) long, 9 m (30 ft) wide with a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) at the outer end.


97  On the east side of the entrance channel, close within the entrance, there is a **wharf** 51 m (167 ft) long with depths of 1.8 to 2.4 m (6 to 8 ft) alongside. A least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) lies in the approach to the wharf off its SW end.


98  On the east side of the entrance channel, about 300 m (984 ft) within, there is another wharf with three faces. The south face is 95 m (312 ft) long with depths of 1.7 to 3.2 m (6 to 10 ft) alongside. The middle face is 52 m (171 ft) long with depths of 2.4 to 3 m (8 to 10 ft) alongside. The north face is 19 m (62 ft) long with depths of 2.2 to 2.9 m (7 to 10 ft) alongside.


BRIGUS (2020)





 99 Close north of the previous wharf, there is a Public pier extending 59 m (194 ft) with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) alongside its outer end, 7 m (23 ft) wide.



 100 Close north of the Public pier, there is a wharf in two sections. The south section, 24 m (79 ft) long, has a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside. The north section, 62 m (203 ft) long, has depths of 2 to 4.1 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside.


 101 On the west shore of the harbour, near its north end, there is a large brown brick building. The wharf adjacent to the building is 42 m (137 ft) long at the outer face with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside. A hoist is located on the north side of the structure. Close south of the wharf, there is a boat ramp.

 102 A Public wharf, 37 m (120 ft) long and 12 m (40 ft) wide, having a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) near the outer end of its north face, is situated close north of the marine supply facility.



  103 The settlement of **Bareneed** is situated 1.3 miles SW of Port de Grave. Two private wharves are located at Bareneed. The easternmost private wharf was in ruins and barricaded in 2013. There is a church with a spire in the settlement.

104 The town of **Clarke's Beach**, population 1,289 in 2006, is situated at the head of Bay de Grave. A church with a spire is located in the town. There is a medical clinic in the town.


  105 A wharf, 18 m (59 ft) long and 7.2 m (24 ft) wide with depths of 0.6 to 2 m (2 to 7 ft) alongside, is situated at the SW corner of the bay at **Salmon Cove**. Underwater wooden cribs, filled with rock ballast which nearly dry, exists close off the outer end of this structure; caution is advised.



 106 A privately owned boat building and repair facility, complete with marine railway and wharf, are located at Salmon Cove, close SW of the previously mentioned wharf. The wharf, 82 m (269 ft) long, has depths of 1.6 to 2.7 m (5 to 9 ft) along its west side. The east side of the structure is foul.


107 No dangers exist from Salmon Cove NE to the west entrance point to Cupids Cove. **Spectacle Head**, virtually barren and rising to an elevation of 99 m (325 ft), is located about 2.1 miles SSW of Port de Grave Island.


  108 The town of **Cupids**, population 790 in 2006, is situated on the shores of **Cupids Cove**, about 2 miles SW of Burnt Point. A church with a spire is located in the town. Although Cupids Cove is open to seaward, very little sea sets into the cove. Small vessels may anchor in Cupids Cove in 5 to 7 m (3 to 4 fm), sand and mud. A rocky bank, at a depth of less than 0.3 m (1 ft), commences from a point near the church and extends across the cove, 0.2 mile NW. On the NW end of the rocky bank, near the fish plant, there is a crib in ruins which dries. A narrow channel for small craft exists adjacent to the crib; caution is advised. The narrow channel


is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** CC1, CC3 (487.3, 487.29) and CC2, CC4 (487.4, 487.28).

 109 From the cove's east shore, a Public **wharf** extends 32 m (105 ft) to depths of 4.2 to 5.3 m (14 to 17 ft) alongside the north face of the outer end, 25 m (82 ft) long. The inner face of the outer end, 25 m (82 ft) long, has depths of 2.6 to 3.9 m (9 to 13 ft) alongside. A **light** (488.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity is available.


  110 A fish plant and a well sheltered **wharf** are located on the north side of the cove. The wharf is 51 m (167 ft) long with depths of 3.3 to 4 m (11 to 13 ft) alongside. Fresh water and electricity are available. A **submarine pipeline** extends in a SSE direction across the inner part of the harbour from a position about 0.1 mile SW of the fish plant wharf. Another **submarine pipeline** for the fish plant extends about 152 m (500 ft) into the harbour in a SE direction from a point close SW of the fish plant wharf; its outer end is marked by a **buoy**.

 111 A small boat harbour, with an entrance 18 m (59 ft) wide, is located in the SW corner of Cupids Cove. Wharves on both sides of the basin entrance are used by local people with small boats. A **light** (487.5) is shown from a mast on the east side of the entrance to the small boat harbour. Adjacent to the west side of the wharf is a slipway. Local knowledge is essential.


 112 **Brigus Bay** is entered between **North Head**, about 1.5 miles south of Burnt Point, and **South Point**, a further 0.6 mile south. **Brigus Lookout**, 122 m (399 ft) in elevation, is situated close to the coast, 0.5 mile north of North Head. Small vessels may obtain good **anchorage** in 9 m (5 fm), mud and sand, about 0.1 mile from the Public wharf.

 113 A **light** (488) is shown at an elevation of 34.4 m (113 ft) from a circular tower with red and white vertical stripes on North Head (47°33'N, 53°11'W).



114 The town of **Brigus**, population 794 in 2006, is situated at the head of the bay. The west side of the bay is composed of steep, barren hills. Two prominent churches lie at the SW end of the bay. The bay occasionally freezes, but the ice is broken up early by the sea setting into it. There is a medical clinic in the town.

 115 The Public **wharf** is 62 m (203 ft) long with a depth of 5.7 m (19 ft) along a 9 m (30 ft) wide outer end. Depths along the outer 37 m (121 ft) of the south side range from 2.7 to 5.8 m (9 to 19 ft) and 3.8 to 5.7 m (12 to 19 ft) along the north side. The wharf has a deck elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft). There is a hoist on the wharf. A **light** (488.2) is shown from a skeleton tower on the outer end of the Public wharf.


116 Close south of the Public wharf is a small boat shelter protected by concrete breakwaters and natural rock ledges. Several wharves lie inside the small boat shelter.

 117 About 0.15 mile SSW of **Mollys Island**, at the SW extremity of Brigus Bay, there is a small wharf 5.7 m (19 ft) wide at its outer end. This wharf, which is used by local boats, nearly dries and has underwater ruins off its outer end; caution is advised. Several private moorings and wharves lie close south and SE of this wharf.

118 **Colliers Bay** is entered between **Seal Head**, about 1 mile SSW of South Point, and **Colliers Point**, 1 mile SE. Seal Head is a steep bluff rising to **Twin Peak**, 165 m (542 ft) in elevation. **Turks Head**, a steep bluff 103 m (337 ft) in elevation, lies about 1 mile SSW of Seal Head. **Harbour Rock**, which dries 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** CH2 (488.5), lies about 0.4 mile SSE of Turks Head. **Bull Rock**, with a least depth of 10.4 m (34 ft), lies about 0.5 mile NE of Turks Head. Another shoal with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) lies in Colliers Bay, about 1.4 miles SSW of Turks Head. Other dangers in the bay are shown on the chart.

  119 **Turks Gut** is a small inlet at the lower end of a small valley, situated close west of Turks Head. The settlement of **Marysvale**, population 527 in 2006, is situated at the head of Turks Gut. On the east side of the inlet, near its entrance, is a small wharf in ruins in 2013, extending 10 m (33 ft) from the shore to a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) alongside an outer end 24 m (79 ft) long. A slipway lies close SW of the wharf. Another **wharf** in ruins in 2007, 93 m (305 ft) long with a depth alongside of 0.9 m (3 ft), extends NE from the previous wharf. A current, formed from a stream setting down the valley, flows out of the inlet. It is reported that the mouth of Turks Gut breaks with heavy seas from the NE, making it inaccessible.

120 **Ryans Head** is situated 2.1 miles SSW of Turks Head. The town of **Colliers**, population 722 in 2006, is situated to the south of Ryans Head. **Dock Cove**, providing shelter from NE and east winds, is situated close south of Ryans Head.


 121 **Philips Hill**, 132 m (433 ft) in elevation, stands about 3 miles SSW of Colliers Point. **Lower Cove** is situated 0.5 mile NNW of Bacon Point. Ruins of a previous wharf lie off the west shore of the cove; caution is advised. Diving activity may be encountered at Lower Cove; caution is advised.


122 **Gasters Bay** is entered between **Bacon Point**, 1.8 miles south of Colliers Point, and **Salmon Cove Point**, which is barren, 1 mile SSE. At its head, the bay divides


CONCEPTION HARBOUR PUBLIC WHARF (2020)





into two coves, separated by a peninsula, terminating in **Ballyhack Point**, which has a bold rock peak. **Cat Rock**, 1.8 m (6 ft) in elevation, lies about 46 m (150 ft) off the point. **Mouse Rock**, with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), lies about 0.2 mile NW of Ballyhack Point; it is marked by starboard hand spar light **buoy CP2 (486.65)**.


 123 A small private **wharf**, 13 m (43 ft) long and 5 m (16 ft) wide and in ruins, is located about 1 mile SSW of Bacon Point.



 124 A **light (491)** on Salmon Cove Point ($47^{\circ}28'N$, $53^{\circ}09'W$) is shown at an elevation of 25.9 m (85 ft) from a skeleton mast with red and white horizontal bands. A **light (489)** on Ballyhack Point ($47^{\circ}27'N$, $53^{\circ}12'W$) is shown at an elevation of 11.3 m (37 ft) from a tower with a red and white daymark.

 125 **Conception Harbour**, the west cove in the bay, affords **anchorage** to vessels in 13 m (7 fm), sand. A Public **wharf**, situated at the head of the harbour, is 52 m (172 ft) long with a depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) alongside an outer end 7 m (24 ft) wide. The wharf has a deck elevation of 0.8 m (3 ft). A **light (490)** is shown from a skeleton tower on the outer end of the wharf. The settlement of **Conception Harbour** had a population of 743 in 2006.



  126 A small boat basin is located about 0.3 mile NNE of the Public wharf. The east **wharf** is 53 m (175 ft) long and 5.5 m (18 ft) wide. The outer 30 m (98 ft) of this wharf was in ruins and submerged

in 2007. Close to the west, a **wharf** with an outer face 49 m (160 ft) long was also in ruins and submerged in 2007; caution is advised.

 127 It is reported that two submerged wrecks lie astern of a beached wreck, situated close SW of the small boat harbour.

  128 **Middle Arm**, close south of Conception Harbour, affords **anchorage** to small vessels. A **wharf**, 20 m (66 ft) long extending to a depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide, is located on the east side of Middle Arm. This structure was in ruins in 2007.

129 **Blue Hills**, with a double summit 256 m (839 ft) in elevation, are **conspicuous**, about 2.3 miles SW of Ballyhack Point. **Witch Hazel Ridge**, 182 m (598 ft) in elevation, which is also prominent, stands about 0.8 mile to the north.

  130 In the town of **Avondale**, population 667 in 2006, about 1.5 miles south of Ballyhack Point, is a **wharf** 35 m (115 ft) long extending to a depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) alongside an outer end 9 m (30 ft) wide. A slipway for small boats is located at the inner end of the wharf. A submerged bank and several rocks extend across the cove, about 0.1 mile north of the wharf. A channel leads small boats through from the north shore; local knowledge is required.

HOLYROOD GENERATING PLANT WHARF (2004)



Charts 4848, 4847

131 **Harbour Main** is entered between Salmon Cove Point and **Harbour Main Point**, which is a gently sloping point with trees, nearly 1 mile SSE. **Harbour Main Island**, 4 m (13 ft) high, lies 0.1 mile NW of Harbour Main Point.



132 The settlement of **Harbour Main** is situated on the south and west shores of the bay. A **conspicuous church** stands on the west shore. There is limited **anchorage** in 22 m (12 fm) in Harbour Main with the church bearing 308°; this **anchorage** is open to the NE. Diving activity may be encountered in Harbour Main; caution is advised.



133 A Public **wharf** with two small piers is situated 0.3 mile south of the church. The north pier, 30 m (98 ft) long and 8 m (25 ft) wide, has depths of 1.5 to 5.5 m (5 to 18 ft) along both sides. A **light** (488.7) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the north pier.

134 Between Harbour Main Point and **Chapels Cove Point**, about 0.4 mile SE, several dangerous rocks exist within 122 m (400 ft) of the shore. An isolated shoal, least depth 3.4 m (11 ft), lies about 0.25 mile SSE of Chapels Cove Point.

135 **Chapel Cove** is situated 0.5 mile south of Chapels Cove Point. The small boat basin at Chapel Cove was in ruins in 2007. The combined population of the settlements of **Harbour Main**, **Chapels Cove** and **Lakeview** was 513 in 2006.

136 **Holyrood Harbour**, situated at the head of Conception Bay, is a Public Harbour. The harbour includes all the waters of Holyrood Bay south of a line drawn from Harbour Main Point in a 070° direction to the opposite shore. An *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) buoy*, privately maintained, is moored about 1.2 miles NE of Harbour Main Point.

137 The head of the harbour is divided into **North Arm** and **South Arm** by **Joys Point** (47°24'N, 53°08'W). Starboard hand light **buoy** CH4 (492.5) is moored about 0.2 mile east of Joys Point. The harbour is open to navigation all year. The port is used by Ultramar Canada as a distribution centre for refined petroleum products. The town of **Holyrood**, population 2,005 in 2006, is situated on the shores of South Arm. Medical and dental facilities are available. Customs services are available from the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).



138 **Pilotage** is compulsory. Masters of vessels bound for Holyrood must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots, St. John's at least 12 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station, located in position 47°27'48"N, 53°07'30"W. The master of a vessel that is to depart or move must report to Pilots, St. John's 4 hours before the ETD.



139 **Leading lights** (492.7, 492.8), in line bearing 183½°, are shown from the SE end of the South Arm. Each light is shown from a square tower with a red and white daymark.

ULTRAMAR CANADA WHARF (HOLYROOD) (2004)



HOLYROOD MARINA (2020)



140 There is good **anchorage** in South Arm in 29 to 33 m (16 to 18 fm), mud and sand.

141 Three **chimneys**, with red and white horizontal bands, 115 m (377 ft) in elevation, and four large blue tanks, elevation 29 m (95 ft), situated at the Holyrood


Generating Plant close SW of **Indian Pond** ($47^{\circ}27'N$, $53^{\circ}06'W$), are **conspicuous** from seaward.

142 On the summit of **Georges Cove Mountain**, situated about 1 mile south of Joys Point, there is a cross illuminated in white, 172 m (566 ft) in elevation, visible from all points in Holyrood Bay. A church stands close SSE


FOXTRAP (2020)








of Joys Point. **Butter Pot**, a prominent bell-shaped hill 302 m (991 ft) in elevation, stands about 2.1 miles east of Joys Point.

 143 The Holyrod Generating Plant **wharf**, situated on the east shore of the harbour about 1 mile east of Chapels Cove Point, is L-shaped with an outer face

73 m (240 ft) long and depths of 12.3 to 16.2 m (40 to 53 ft) alongside. The wharf has a concrete deck, elevation 5.5 m (18 ft), and an oil pipeline for unloading oil. **Lights**, privately maintained, are shown from a mast on each end of the wharf.

 144 The *Ultramar Canada* **wharf**, situated on the east shore of South Arm, is T-shaped with an outer face 85 m (279 ft) long and depths of 10.6 to 11.1 m (35 to 36 ft) alongside. The wharf is marked by **lights**, privately maintained. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 2.4 m (8 ft). Numerous oil storage tanks stand adjacent to the wharf.

   145 Near the mouth of **Mahers River**, about 0.5 mile south of the Ultramar wharf, there is an L-shaped stone breakwater extending 135 m (443 ft) from the shore. A **light** (492.6) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the breakwater. The front leading light, in the SE end of South Arm, is situated on the stone breakwater close NE of the previous light. A town operated **marina**, having a number of berths for small craft, is located SE of the stone breakwater. Fresh water, gasoline and diesel fuel are available. Provisions in small quantities may be obtained nearby. Diving activity may be encountered at Holyrood; caution is advised.

  146 In South Arm, on the west shore, there is a T-shaped **wharf** about 0.1 mile from the head of the arm. This wharf, deck elevation 1.1 m (4 ft), has an outer face 31 m (102 ft) long and depths of 4.6 to 5.5 m (15 to 18 ft) alongside. A large building lies adjacent to this wharf. A floating wharf is moored off the south end


LONG POND (2020)




ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND YACHT CLUB (LONG POND) (2020)



of the T-shaped wharf. The wharf and adjacent research, development and training facility is operated by the Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland. Mariners are requested to exercise caution in South Arm and Holyrood Bay as the area is frequented by small boats and various types of submerged and partially submerged vehicles.



 147 A fish plant with an irregular shaped **wharf**, in ruins in 2006, is located about 0.2 mile NW of the T-shaped wharf.

 148 There are mooring facilities for small craft along the south shore of North Arm. On the east side, there is a pier 18 m (59 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide with depths of 2.1 to 3.5 m (7 to 11 ft) alongside. A **light** (492.55) is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the wharf. A wharf 25 m (82 ft) long with depths of 3.3 to 3.7 m (11 to 12 ft) alongside extends SW from the inner end of the previously described pier. Several floating wharves are

moored close SW of the wharf. Towards the west end of these facilities, the bottom is foul.

East Side of Conception Bay

Chart 4847

  149 A small boat harbour is located about 7.3 miles NE of Harbour Main Point, bordering the settlement of **Foxtrap**. Entrance into the facility is made between two breakwater-wharves 17 m (55 ft) apart. **Lights** (498.1, 498.2) are each shown from a mast on the outer end of both breakwaters. Depths in the small boat harbour range from 1.7 to 2.1 m (6 to 7 ft). Floating wharves extend from the north breakwater and along the south shore of the small boat harbour. The west side of the breakwater extending from the south shore has a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside its outer 36 m (118 ft)

LANCE COVE (BELL ISLAND) (2020)



length. A fish plant is located at the inner end of the south breakwater. A submerged **pipeline** extends north alongside the west side of the south breakwater and north from the north side of the north breakwater.



 150 Mariners are **cautioned** that **diving** activity may be encountered in the area from the Foxtrap small boat harbour to the entrance to Long Pond, about 0.8 mile NE. Diving activity is normally carried at depths not exceeding 11 m (35 ft). Port hand light **buoy** CW9 (491.57), marking a ledge, is moored about 1.3 miles WSW of the small boat harbour at Foxtrap.

Chart 4848


151 **Long Pond**, a salt water lagoon in two parts, is separated from seaward by a narrow strip of gravel and boulders having an elevation of about 4.6 m (15 ft). Medical and dental facilities are available in the surrounding town of **Conception Bay South** which had a population of 21,966 in 2006. Customs services are available at Long Pond from the Canada Border Services Agency (See Appendix).


 152 The lagoon is entered between two breakwaters which afford protection to a dredged entrance channel, which has least charted depths of 7.9 to 8.2 m (26 to 27 ft). The east breakwater is about 90 m (295 ft) long and 5.1 m (17 ft) wide. A wooden retaining wall is located at the top of the dredged slope on the east side of the entrance channel. A **light** (498) is shown at an elevation of 5.9 m (19 ft) from a skeleton tower having a




green and white daymark located on the outer end of the east breakwater. The east breakwater has an elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft). The west breakwater is 92 m (302 ft) long and bordered by stone. A **light** (498.02) is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the west breakwater.


153 Cautionary light **buoys** CB and CBB (497.01, 497.02) are moored 0.39 and 0.43 mile NE and NNE respectively of the outer end of the east breakwater.

154 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** CL3 (497.2) and CL2 (497.3), marking the approach to the channel at Long Pond, are moored about 180 m (591 ft) and 200 m (656 ft) NNW and NW respectively of the outer end of the east breakwater. Starboard hand light **buoy** CL12 (497.4) marks the entrance to the buoyed channel leading into the Royal Newfoundland Yacht Club and is moored about 170 m (558 ft) ENE of the north end of the Public wharf at Long Pond. Port hand light **buoys** CN1 and CN3 (496.8, 496.9) mark the turning basin at Long Pond.

 155 A Public **wharf**, 245 m (805 ft) long, with depths of 6.8 to 7.8 m (22 to 26 ft) alongside, is situated on the west shore of Long Pond, close within the entrance. (See Appendix.) The wharf has a deck elevation of 1.6 m (5 ft). Hydrous aluminum silicate is shipped from the Newfoundland Minerals Ltd. plant adjacent to the Public wharf. Storage tanks, 27 m (90 ft) in elevation and situated close south of the wharf, are visible from seaward. An oil storage facility is located adjacent to the wharf.

 156 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** CL14, CL20 (497.5, 498.05) and CL15, CL19, CL23 (498.01, 498.04, 498.06) mark the channel leading to the Royal Newfoundland Yacht Club, close east of the Public wharf. The channel has a least depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) in the approach to its SW end and a “No Wake” speed restriction.

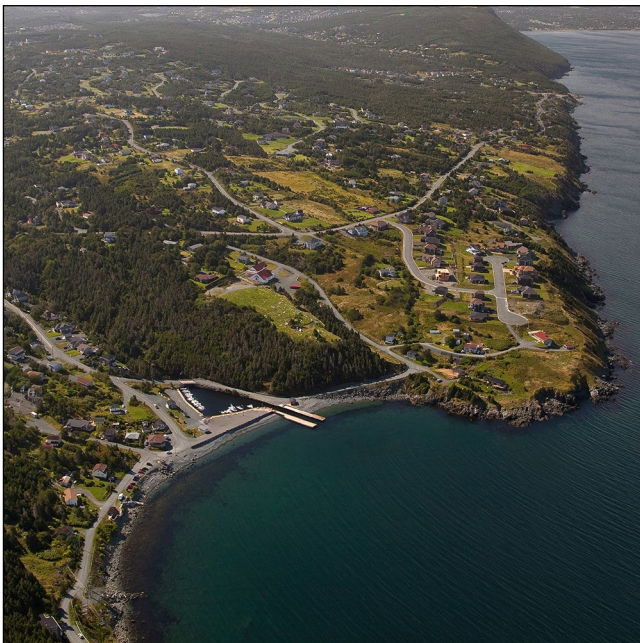
   157 The *Royal Newfoundland Yacht Club* is situated in the NW part of Long Pond and has many small craft berths and anchorages. The **clubhouse**, a large white building, is **prominent**. Services include gasoline and diesel fuel, fresh water, showers, laundry and a restaurant. Berthage is available. Depths adjacent to the marina range from 1.2 to 2 m (4 to 7 ft). The club monitors VHF channel 68 (156.425 MHz) and CB channel 14. A marine travelift, capacity 50 tonnes, and haulout are located at the marina. A wreck, least depth 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by cautionary light **buoy** CL (498.09), is located in Long Pond about 0.1 mile SSE of the yacht club. Numerous private wharves lie south and east of the Royal Newfoundland Yacht Club.

 158 A *Canadian Coast Guard* inshore rescue boat, 7.5 m (25 ft) long is stationed at Long Pond and is available for **search and rescue** 24 hours each day from mid-May to mid-September. Its area of responsibility covers

BELL ISLAND (2020)




ST. PHILLIPS (2020)



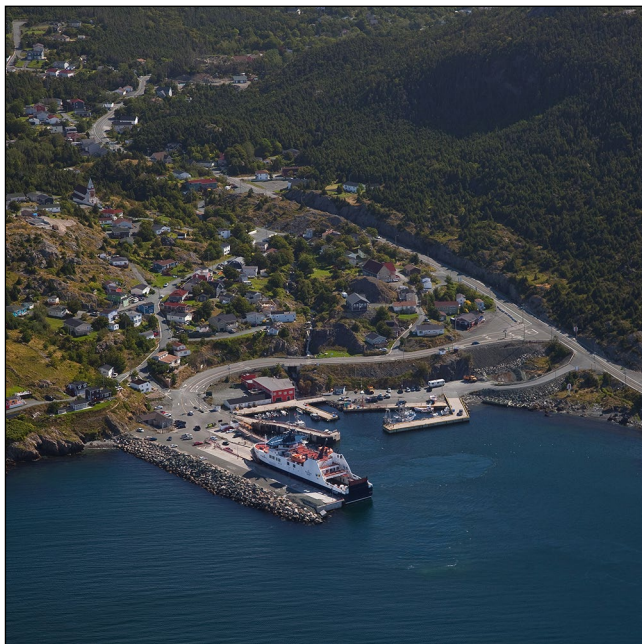
all waters of Conception Bay as far seaward as a line joining Cape St. Francis and Split Point. Contact can be made on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) or through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

Chart 4847

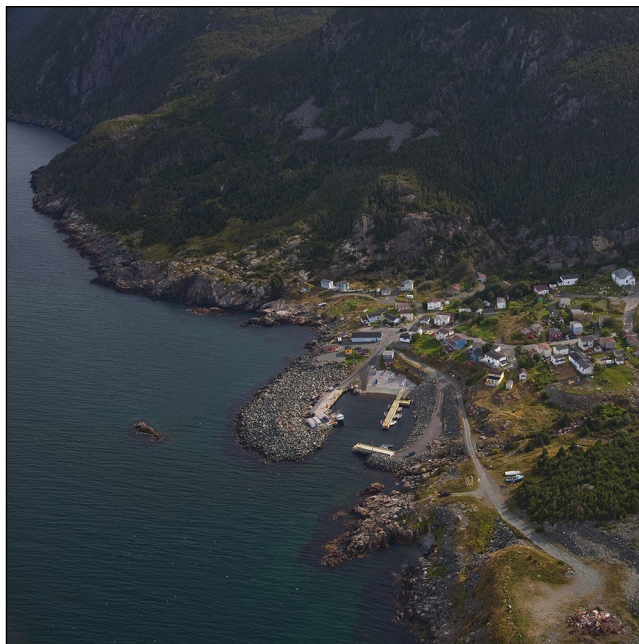
159 **Kellys Island**, flat and wooded, 58 m (189 ft) in elevation, is situated nearly 1.7 miles NW of the entrance to Long Pond. Starboard hand light **buoy** CW8 (497.14) is moored 0.7 mile WSW of the SW end of Kellys Island.

 160 A helipad used by large helicopters servicing the offshore oil and gas industry is situated close west of the Public wharf at Long Pond. The helipad is used as an alternate landing site when St. John's International Airport is inaccessible due to weather conditions or unforeseen circumstances. The normal approach by helicopters is from NW thru NE of the helipad. Larger vessels or platforms with an air draft exceeding 46 m (150 ft) at anchor in the immediate area may pose a safety hazard to these aircraft on the final portion of their approach in restricted visibility and low ceiling conditions of less than 305 m (1000 ft). Though

PORTUGAL COVE (2020)




BAULINE (2020)






voluntary and in the interest of safety, large vessels meeting or exceeding the previously described criteria should contact Cougar Helicopters at telephone 709-758-4810 or email flightfollowing@cougar.ca if they plan on anchoring or are at anchor in the area bounded by the following coordinates:


- 47° 30.85'N, 52° 59.15'W
- 47° 31.68'N, 53° 00.98'W
- 47° 33.20'N, 52° 59.45'W
- 47° 32.35'N, 52° 57.62'W

161 **Little Bell Island**, flat and grassy, 32 m (106 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.4 miles NE of Kellys Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** CW4 (497.12) is moored 0.5 mile ENE of the NE end of Little Bell Island. **Bell Rock**, at a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** CW (497.1) lies about 1.9 miles north of Kellys Island.

 162 **Bell Island**, about 5.3 miles long, lies with its north extremity about 3 miles NW of Portugal Cove. The island is named after **The Bell**, a **conspicuous** conical rock, 37 m (122 ft) in elevation, which lies close off the west extremity of the island. Another **conspicuous** rock, **The Clapper**, 15 m (50 ft) in elevation, is pointed and lies close off the south extremity of the island. A **conspicuous** radio **tower**, elevation 199 m (653 ft), is located about 2.5 miles NE of the Clapper. Vessels can **anchor** in 37 m (20 fm) with The Clapper bearing 288° and the west end of Little Bell Island bearing 220°.

 163 **Redmonds Head** is a prominent headland at the NE end of the island. A **light** (493) is shown at an elevation of 52.7 m (173 ft) from a white building, 0.2 mile ESE of Redmonds Head (47°39'N, 52°55'W).

  164 **Lance Cove** is a small settlement on Bell Island with a population of 126 in 2006, situated 1.3 miles ENE of The Clapper. A wreck drying 2.1 m (7 ft) lies close to the shore at Lance Cove. Close SW of the wreck, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with an outer end 12 m (39 ft) long which nearly dries. Depths of 0.4 to 1 m (1 to 3 ft) exist alongside the NE face of the wharf, 6 m (20 ft) wide. Close east of the wharf, a breakwater extends about 55 m (180 ft). Its east side has depths alongside of 0.2 to 1.1 m (1 to 4 ft). The basin created is suitable only for small boats. The entrance between the breakwater and the L-shaped wharf is about 15 m (49 ft) wide and the approach is reported to be very shallow.

 165 A wreck at a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) lies about 0.2 mile off Lance Cove. Another wreck, least depth 20.1 m (66 ft), lies about 0.35 mile ENE of the one previously mentioned. Two other wrecks, with 9.1 and 9.4 m (30 and 31 ft) of water over them, lie nearly midway between Bell and Little Bell Islands. Diving activity may be encountered near the above mentioned wrecks; caution is advised.

166 **Wabana**, population 2,418 in 2006, is the main town on Bell Island. Iron ore was mined and exported from the island, but the mines are now closed. There is a hospital and dental services in the town. A twin-domed **church** is **conspicuous**.



167 A Public **wharf** is situated in the small bight close west of **The Beach**, which lies about 1.5 miles south of Redmonds Head. The wharf is 106 m (348 ft) long with a least depth of 5 m (16 ft) alongside an outer face 33 m (108 ft) long. A small L-shaped **wharf** extends 35 m (90 ft) east from the east side of the Public wharf. There are depths of 2 to 4 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside. A **light** (494) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the SW corner of the Public wharf.



168 The ferries to Portugal Cove run from adjoining slips close west of the Public wharf. The east slip is located between the Public wharf and a 12 m (39 ft) long pier to the north. Depths at the slip range from 3.2 to 4 m (10 to 13 ft). Another ferry slip is located close to the west. The west side of the slip contains a wharf 46 m (151 ft) long with a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside. Two white oil tanks are situated on the hill behind the ferry wharf.



169 *Dominion Pier*, in ruins, is situated 0.4 mile SW of the Public wharf. A small boat **wharf**, 36 m (117 ft) long, with a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) alongside its outer end and in disrepair, extends from the north part of this pier. A slipway is located close west of the small boat wharf. *Scotia Pier*, about 0.4 mile SW of Dominion Pier, was in ruins in 1992.



170 **Submarine telephone cables** are laid from The Beach to Portugal Cove. **Submarine power cables** from Broad Cove are landed close north of Dominion Pier.

171 **Topsail Bight** lies about 2.6 miles NE of Long Pond. The settlement of **Topsail** is situated around the shores of the cove. There are three churches with spires in the settlement. During NE gales, there is a heavy swell off the cove. Port hand light **buoys** CW3 (498.16) and CW5 (497.11) are moored about 0.5 mile NNE and 1.2 mile WSW of Topsail Bight.



172 **Broad Cove** lies about 3.5 miles NNE of **Topsail Bight**. The settlement of St. Phillips is situated on the shores of the cove. A white church with a steeple stands in the town. **Broad Cove River** flows into the cove at its head. At the mouth of the river, there is a small boat harbour. The entrance, between two breakwaters, is 9 m (30 ft) wide, with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) in 1995. A boat ramp is located at the facility. A

light (491.58) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the NE breakwater at St. Phillips. Diving activity may be encountered off the small boat harbour at St. Phillips; caution is advised.

173 **Portugal Cove** is situated 2.2 miles NE of Broad Cove. A breakwater, 152 m (500 ft) long, extends in a SW direction from the NE shore of the cove. The settlement of Portugal Cove is situated on the shores of the cove. There are two churches with spires, and one with a dome. The population of the town of **Portugal Cove-St. Phillips** was 6,575 in 2006. Diving activity may be encountered at Portugal Cove; caution is advised. Medical and dental services are available in the town.

174 **Princes Lookout**, a prominent hill 165 m (543 ft) in elevation, stands about 0.3 mile east of the head of Portugal Cove. A **tower**, elevation 74 m (243 ft), is located about 0.5 mile SW of the outer end of the breakwater at Portugal Cove. Another **tower**, elevation 260 m (853 ft), is located about 1.1 miles north of Portugal Cove.



175 A **light** (497) on the outer end of the breakwater is shown at an elevation of 6.1 m (20 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark.



176 **Leading lights** (495, 496), in line bearing $093\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, are shown from the east shore of Portugal Cove. Both lights are shown from skeleton towers with a white daymark and a red stripe.



177 There is **anchorage** in 24 to 26 m (13 to 14 fm) 0.15 mile NW of the breakwater. Submerged **cables** to Bell Island are landed in Portugal Cove.



178 A ferry **wharf**, 44 m (146 ft) long, with depths of 2.5 to 3.9 m (8 to 13 ft) alongside, is situated close east of the breakwater. Another ferry **wharf**, about 35 m (115 ft) long with depths alongside of 3.5 to 6.1 m (11 to 20 ft), is situated about 23 m (75 ft) SE of the previous wharf.



179 A **wharf**, 30 m (98 ft) long, extends to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide at the mouth of a stream that enters the cove close east of the previously mentioned ferry wharf. Close south of the previous wharf, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 30 m (98 ft) with a least depths of 2 to 2.8 m (7 to 9 ft) alongside a 48 m (157 ft) long outer end. Electricity and waste oil collection are available.



180 The settlement of **Bauline**, population 379 in 2006, is situated 5.9 miles NNE of Portugal Cove. There is a church with a dome in the settlement. Diving activity may be encountered in the vicinity of Bauline; caution is advised.

181 **Fishing Island** is a small rocky islet located NNW of the entrance to the harbour at Bauline. West cardinal light **buoy** (493.55) is moored close west of the islet.



182 A large stone breakwater extends from the north shore of the settlement. A **light** (493.5) is shown at an elevation of 9.9 m (32 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark situated atop the breakwater. Another **light** (493.52) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.



183 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 46 m (151 ft) long with depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft), is located inside a large stone breakwater. A 33 m (108 ft) wide slipway is located adjacent to the wharf. With the exception of being exposed to a west wind, the harbour provides good shelter. Numerous small fishing boats are normally moored in the harbour.



184 Another **wharf** extends 29 m (95 ft) from the south end of the slipway to a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside a 4 m (13 ft) wide outer end.



185 Another Public **breakwater-wharf** has been constructed about 30 m (98 ft) SSW of the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. It is 25 m (82 ft) long with depths of 2.1 to 2.9 m (7 to 10 ft) alongside the outer 18 m (59 ft) length of its east side. The west side is encased with stone. A **light** (493.54) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater-wharf.

186 Between Portugal Cove and Cape St. Francis, 11.5 miles NNE, the coast is composed mainly of steep barren cliffs with **Ore Head**, elevation 268 m (880 ft), located 3.8 miles north of Portugal Cove, being their greatest.

Chapter 3


Cape St. Francis Cape Race




Cape St. Francis to Motion Bay

Chart 4846

1 **Cape St. Francis** ($47^{\circ}49'N$, $52^{\circ}47'W$), consisting of two low hills, is the east entrance point of Conception Bay. Close north of the western hill, there are two small islets.


 2 A **light** (499) is shown at an elevation of 29 m (95 ft) from an octagonal tower on a white square building on the eastern hill.

3 **The Brandies**, a group of rocks, the highest of which dries 0.5 m (2 ft) and which is marked by north cardinal light **buoy** MSF (499.1), are located about 0.5 mile ENE of Cape St. Francis.

 4 **Pigeon Island**, 33 m (108 ft) in elevation, lies in the entrance to **Biscayan Cove**, a small cove 0.4 mile south of Cape St. Francis.

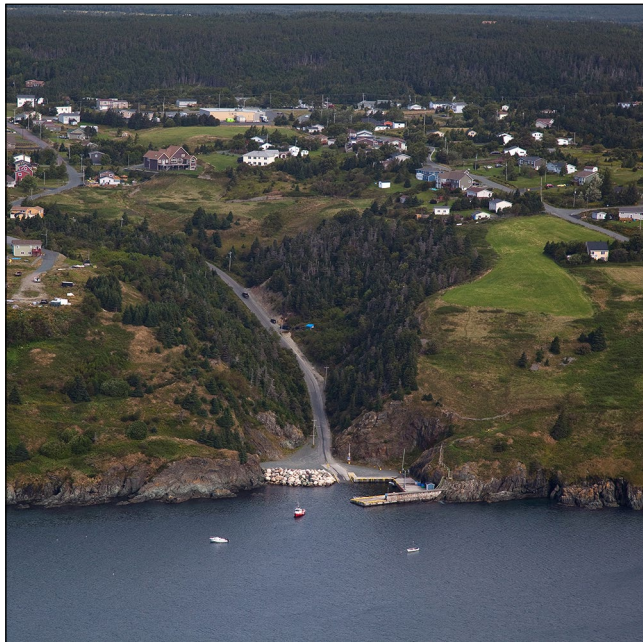
5 **The Biscayan Islands** are four islets, the highest rising to an elevation of 10 m (33 ft), about 0.3 mile east of Pigeon Island. From Cape St. Francis, the coast, consisting of a steep cliff, 122 m (400 ft) in elevation, trends SE for about 4 miles to **Black Head North**.



6 **Pouch Cove** is a small, open cove situated about 3 miles SSE of Cape St. Francis. The town of **Pouch Cove**, population 1,756 in 2006, stands on the shores. There are three churches in the town. A slipway is located in the cove. **Birch Hill**, **conspicuous** at an elevation of 265 m (869 ft), is situated about 1.5 miles south of Pouch Cove.

 7 **Red Head** ($47^{\circ}43'N$, $52^{\circ}42'W$), 83 m (272 ft) in elevation, situated 2 miles south of Black Head North, is deep red in colour and very **conspicuous**. A tower, marked with red **lights**, is situated in the vicinity of Red Head. A **vessel dumping ground**, about 1 mile in diameter, is centered about 5.3 miles east of Black Head North.


8 **Flat Rock Cove**, entered between Red Head and **Flat Rock Point**, about 0.7 mile SSE, is a deep indentation extending about 1 mile south of Red Head. The cove is very exposed to NE winds and sea. Good holding ground is reported close to the shore. Flat Rock Point is low, grass covered and slopes gently to the sea with rocky ledges extending about 0.1 mile NE from it.



TORBAY BIGHT (2020)




  9 The town of **Flatrock**, population 1,214 in 2006, is located on the shores of the cove. A Public **wharf**, 31 m (102 ft) long with depths of 0.7 to 1.2 m (2 to 4 ft), lies behind a stone and gravel breakwater in the SE corner of the cove. A boat ramp is located near the Public wharf. Diving activity may be encountered at Flatrock; **caution** is advised.

10 **Tor Bay** is entered between Flat Rock Point and **Torbay Point**, 87 m (285 ft) in elevation, located 2.7 miles SSE. There is a hill 164 m (538 ft) in elevation located 0.5 mile south of Torbay Point. **Tantam Shoals**, extending 0.7 mile north from Torbay Point, are rocky ledges with shoal patches of 6.4 to 13.1 m (21 to 43 ft) which break in heavy weather. An ODAS light **buoy** is moored about 7.2 miles ESE of Torbay Point.


 11 Abandoned **submarine cables** are landed in Middle Cove, Tor Bay. The cable area, about 1.3 miles wide, extends 4.5 miles NNE of Middle Cove. The NW side of Tor Bay is composed of cliffs which gradually increase in elevation from Flat Rock Point to the SW. The **conspicuous** cliffs rise abruptly to an elevation of 136 m (446 ft) about 1.1 miles SW of Flat Rock Point. A farther 0.2 mile SSW, the cliffs are once more **conspicuous** with similar elevations. **Whaleback Rock**, which dries 0.6 m (2 ft), lies close offshore at the NE end of these latter cliffs. From Whaleback Rock to Torbay Bight, the shore is broken by deep gulches.

  12 **Torbay Bight**, the SW arm of Tor Bay, is known locally as **Tappers Cove**.


Anchorage is available in Torbay Bight in 22 to 27 m (12 to 15 fm), but it is exposed to the NE. The town of **Torbay**, population 6,281 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the bight where landing can generally be effected. A church is prominent at the head of the bight. Medical and dental services are available in the town. Diving activity may be encountered in Torbay Bight; caution is advised.

 13 On the north side of Torbay Bight, there is a Public **wharf** with an outer end 26 m (85 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide, with depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside. The seaward side of the wharf has a concrete breakwater, and is foul. A boat ramp is located at the inner end of the wharf. A **light** (499.2) is shown from a mast atop the outer end of the concrete breakwater.

14 From Torbay Bight to Torbay Point, the shore of the bay is rugged with broken cliffs between **Middle Cove** and **Outer Cove**, about 1 mile SW of Torbay Point. The promontory separating these coves rises to an elevation of 61 m (200 ft) about 0.3 mile from its seaward end. Landing may be effected in the south part of Tor Bay, except during northerly winds which cause a heavy swell.

 15 A white revolving aeronautical **light** is shown from St. John's airport (47°37'N, 52°44'W). Owing to the hilly nature of the surrounding terrain, only the loom of the light is normally visible from seaward.

16 **Redcliff Head**, situated 1.2 miles SSE of Torbay Point, is formed of bold, steep, red cliffs. There is a deep gulch both on its north and south sides and, depending on daylight conditions, one or the other is usually seen as a black band down the side of the cliff. **Flagstaff Hill** rises close to the coast about 0.5 mile SSW of Redcliff Head. The hill, 199 m (653 ft) in elevation and faced by bold cliffs, has a **conspicuous** yellow patch just north of the summit.

 17 **Logy Bay**, a small cove, is situated 1.2 miles south of Redcliff Head. **Devils Point**, with a stone beacon on its summit and rising to an elevation of 79 m (260 ft), lies close east of Logy Bay. A Marine Sciences Research Laboratory is located on the south shore of Logy Bay. A slipway adjacent to the laboratory was in ruins in 2006. Diving activity may be encountered in Logy Bay; caution is advised. A **submarine cable** extends from the mouth of Logy Bay to a point 1.3 miles NE, where it turns and extends offshore in a SE direction; **caution** is advised.

18 The coast between Devils Point and **Sugarloaf Head**, 0.5 mile SSE, is very rugged and has several caves. Sugarloaf Head, with a sheer cliff face 168 m (551 ft) in elevation, is very **conspicuous**. When seen from the NNE,


QUIDI VIDI HARBOUR (2020)



it appears as a wedge; from the ENE and SSE, it appears as a cone-shaped hill.

19 **Small Point** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $52^{\circ}39'W$), which is rounded and 95 m (312 ft) in elevation, lies 1 mile south of Sugarloaf Head. Between these two headlands is **Robin Hood Bay**, which is bordered by high, steep-to cliffs. There is no landing place in the bay. Many radio **towers**, with elevations to 220 m (722 ft) and marked with red **lights**, are situated about 0.9 mile west of Small Point. The radio towers are situated on **White Hills**.


20 Close south of Small Point are **The Skerries**, where landing may be occasionally effected. Between the bight and Quidi Vidi Harbour, about 1 mile south, there is a **conspicuous cliff** 148 m (486 ft) in elevation. At the foot of the cliff is a large cave.

21  **Cuckold Head**, the north end of which forms the south entrance point of Quidi Vidi Harbour, is a **conspicuous headland** 125 m (410 ft) in elevation, which appears conical from seaward. **Quidi Vidi Harbour**, with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) in the entrance, is suitable for small boats only. A **light** (*501.1*) is shown from a mast atop a breakwater at the south entrance to the harbour. In reduced visibility, care must be taken not to mistake the entrance to the harbour for the entrance to St. John's Harbour. A slipway and several private wharves are located at Quidi Vidi.

St. John's Harbour

22 **St. John's Harbour**, the principal port in Newfoundland, is open all of the year. The main exports are fish products, while imports consist of general cargo. The harbour is an active centre for the tendering of offshore drilling and production platforms due to its close proximity to these areas.

23 The harbour may freeze for short periods of time in very severe winters but not to an extent to affect vessel traffic in the port. In early spring, easterly winds prevail, driving heavy field ice on to the coast, and at times icebergs drift into The Narrows. Field ice arrives from January to the middle of February, and is generally 15 to 45 cm (6 to 18 in) thick.

24  During extended periods of strong east, SE and NE winds, ocean swells have been reported to enter St. John's Harbour causing surging alongside its berths. This is mainly associated with late fall and winter storm systems of extended duration. The wave energy is reported to be reflected within the harbour and has been reported to be especially pronounced along the north side and the west end.


25 Fog is less frequent at St. John's Harbour than farther to the south. Although there may be fog in the offing, it is frequently clear inside Cape Spear.

26 The city of **St. John's**, population 181,243 in 2006, is the provincial and financial capital of Newfoundland. It is the administrative centre for most businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador, and is a major centre of warehousing and distribution. The city is built on the steep, hilly ground around the harbour. An international airport is located at St. John's.

27 The **quarantine** station for vessels arriving at the port of St. John's is the Halifax Nova Scotia Quarantine Station. It can be contacted at 902-873-7659 (24 hour phone line) or by e-mail at quarantineeast@phac-aspc.gc.ca if notification is 48 hours or greater prior to arrival. (See *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation*.) Ship Sanitation Exemption and Control Certificates are issued in St. John's by the Environmental Health Officer designated under the *Quarantine Regulations*. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency in St. John's (See *Appendix*). Two large hospitals and many medical and dental facilities, including one fully operational **hyperbaric chamber**, are located in the city. For additional information on the hyperbaric facility see www.easternhealth.ca/find-health-cure/hyperbaric-medicine/. For medically related diving emergencies contact 709-777-6300. A guide to safe diving and diving emergencies is available at <https://ohsguide.workplacenl.ca/topic/marine/>.


ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR APPROACH (THE NARROWS) (2004)



 28 **Pilotage** is compulsory and vessels entering the harbour must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots, St. John's at least 12 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station, which is about 3.8 miles east of the harbour entrance. Departure or moveage in the port requires a 4 hour ETD. (*See Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners.*)

29 A **vessel traffic services system** is in effect for St. John's Harbour and approaches. For further information, consult the annual edition of *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (Atlantic Coast)*.

30 **Approaches to St. John's.** — When approaching St. John's Harbour from the east, the bottom is uneven resulting in irregular depths. Approaching from the south or SE, **Cape Spear** ($47^{\circ}31'N$, $52^{\circ}37'W$) can be sighted rising steeply to an elevation of 80 m (262 ft), 3.7 miles SE of Cuckold Head. *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS)* light **buoys**, privately maintained, are moored 1.5 and 2.5 miles ENE and NNW of Cape Spear.

 31 A **light** (507) is shown at an elevation of 71 m (233 ft) from a white tower on the east side of Cape Spear. A **fog signal** (507.2) of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn close NE of the light; the horn points 109° . An old light structure stands about 0.1 mile SW of the light.

32 **Tinker Rock**, with a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft), lies about 0.3 mile SE of Cape Spear. **Old Harry**, a rock with a depth of 8.5 m (28 ft), lies 0.35 mile NE of the cape. **Old Haman Rock**, about 0.5 mile north of Cape Spear, has a depth of 10.7 m (35 ft).

33 **St. John's Bay** lies between Cape Spear and **South Head** ($47^{\circ}34'N$, $52^{\circ}41'W$), the south entrance of St. John's Harbour, 3.3 miles NW. The bay is indented by several small coves on its south side.

34 **Blackhead** is a bold headland 1 mile WNW of Cape Spear; it has six large caves in it, the largest being in the middle. The headland slopes gradually down to **Cape Bay**, on its east side, and to **Blackhead Bay**, on its west side. Blackhead Bay, with a church at its head, is used by local fishers.

St. John's Port Authority - Berths

Berth	Length (m)	Length (ft)	Depth (m)	Depth (ft)	Remarks
1	175	(574)	1.6-5.9	(5-19)	—
2	165	(541)	5.9-8.2	(19-27)	—
*3	180	(591)	8.1-8.6	(27-28)	*Dangerous Cargo Berth. Berths are used for container handling with mobile equipment.
*4	120	(394)	7.3-8.2	(24-27)	—
*5	160	(525)	7.3-8.6	(24-28)	A ramp 14.7 m (48 ft) wide, is used for Ro-Ro cargo.
6	150	(492)	3.7-6.4	(12-21)	—
7	120	(394)	6.2-7.0	(20-23)	—
8	150	(492)	6.7-8.2	(22-27)	—
9	150	(492)	7.3-7.5	(24-25)	—
10	150	(492)	—	—	—
11	150	(492)	—	—	—
*17	180	(591)	8.1-10.3	(27-34)	A pier 150 m (492 ft) long extends SSE from a position about 55 m (180 ft) west of the Berth *17.
*18	76	(249)	15.3-16.9	(50-55)	Consists of three dolphins, 9 m (30 ft) square located 38, 76 and 128 m (125, 250 and 420 ft) ESE of the east end of Berth *17.
19	115	(377)	6.7-8.9	(22-29)	—
20	162	(531)	6.8-10.4	(22-34)	—
21	058	(190)	7.3-9.8	(24-32)	—

Authority: St. John's Port Authority
 For further information contact the Harbour Master's Office at (709) 738-4782.

Private Berths

Berth	Length (m)	Length (ft)	Depth (m)	Depth (ft)	Remarks
*12	114	(374)	7.2-8.6	(24-28)	Owned by A. Harvey and Co. Ltd. Bulk, general cargo and offshore services. A crib which does not cover is located about 30 m (98 ft) NE of the east end of the berth.
*14	182	(597)	7.9-8.2	(26-27)	—
*15	88	(289)	7.6	(25)	—
*16	145	(476)	7.7-9.8	(25-32)	—
22	153	(502)	—	—	Irving Oil
23	41	(134)	10.8-10.9	35-36	Irving Oil
24	69	(226)	8.1-9.7	(27-32)	Irving Oil
25	137	(449)	4.9-7.3	(16-24)	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.
26	61	(200)	5.0-6.3	(16-21)	Dept. of National Defence
27	153	(502)	5.2-6.7	(17-22)	Dept. of National Defence
**28	69	(226)	5.8-6.2	(19-20)	**Canadian Coast Guard
**29	114	(374)	4.4-6.2	(14-20)	—
**30	99	(325)	4.4-7.4	(14-24)	—
**31	183	(600)	6.5-7.5	(21-25)	—
***34	86	(282)	4.4-5.3	(14-17)	***St. John's Dockyard Ltd. (Newdock).
***35	142	(466)	6.2	(20)	—
***36	95	(312)	5.6	(18)	—


Authority: St. John's Port Authority

For further information contact the Harbour Master's Office at (709) 738-4782.

FORT AMHERST BOAT BASIN (2020)



35 **Cliff Point** ($47^{\circ}29'N$, $52^{\circ}40'W$), the west entrance point of Blackhead Bay, shows a square face of cliff to seaward. **Peggys Bag**, about 0.5 mile NW of Cliff Point, has a large remarkable pinnacle close to, but detached from, the cliff. **Spriggs Point**, situated 0.9 mile NNE of Cliff Point, is a very sharp point with cliffs on both sides, with the land rising gradually to the south; close to its east side are some islets, the highest 7 m (23 ft) in elevation. **Freshwater Bay** is entered close west of Spriggs Point. A **conspicuous radio tower**, marked with red lights, is situated 1.8 miles, 234° from Spriggs Point.

 36 Cape Bay affords temporary **anchorage** in 18 m (10 fm). Freshwater Bay affords anchorage in 14 to 24 m (8 to 13 fm), sand over mud; the holding ground is very good. Limited anchorage is available within the harbour in 14 to 29 m (8 to 16 fm), with good holding ground of mud and silt, subject to the permission of the harbour-master in St. John's.

37 St. John's Harbour is entered between South Head and **North Head**, about 305 m (1,000 ft) apart. **The Narrows**, with a least depth of 11.8 m (39 ft) on the leading lights, leads for about 0.5 mile into the harbour. The channel is 92 m (302 ft) wide in the vicinity of Chain Rock. **Vestal Rock**, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), lies 65 m (213 ft) SE of the headland of South Head.

38 **Signal Hill** rises to an elevation of 152 m (499 ft), 0.3 mile NNW of North Head. **Cabot Tower**, **conspicuous** from seaward, stands on Signal Hill; it was at this tower that Marconi heard the first radio signal across the Atlantic in 1901. Within the harbour entrance, the **Crow's Nest (Gibbett Hill)**, nearly 0.3 mile west of Cabot Tower, is a **conspicuous** summit 120 m (394 ft) in elevation.

39 **Ellinor Rock**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy S2 (503.5)**, lies in The Narrows about 0.2 mile west of North Head. **Chain Rock**, located on the NW extremity of The Narrows, has a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft). **Ruby Rock**, with a least depth

ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR (LOOKING NE) (2020)



of 7.8 m (26 ft), lies about 30 m (98 ft) SSE of Chain Rock. **Merlin Rock**, over which there is 9.6 m (31 ft), lies 125 m (410 ft) west of Chain Rock.

40 A **light (506)** is shown at an elevation of 40.1 m (132 ft) from a white tower located on South Head. A **fog signal (506.2)** of one blast every 20 seconds is sounded from a horn adjacent to the light; the horn points 052°. A disused gun turret is close north of the light. A **light (505.5)** is shown from a mast on North Head. A **light (500)** is shown from a white tower with a red and white daymark located on Chain Rock.

41 **Leading lights (504, 505)**, in line bearing 276°, lead through The Narrows into St. John's Harbour. The front light is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, situated on the NW side of the harbour. The rear light is shown from a platform on a church tower, with a red and white daymark.

42 A large stone breakwater commences from a point about 210 m (689 ft) south of Chain Rock.

Extending 122 m (400 ft) NW and then about 117 m (384 ft) west, it provides protection for the **Fort Amherst** boat basin. Entrance to the facility, about 30 m (98 ft) wide, is at the basin's NW corner. Three piers, each measuring 30 m (98 ft) long with depths alongside of 1.3 to 4.2 m (4 to 14 ft), extend from the south shore of the basin. The inner portion of the north breakwater, 115 m (377 ft) long, has depths of 2.8 to 4.3 m (9 to 14 ft) alongside. The inner face of the west breakwater, 30 m (98 ft) long, has depths of 1.8 to 4.6 m (6 to 15 ft) alongside. A slipway/boat ramp and boat storage area are located within the facility. Fresh water and electricity are available.

43 Port hand light **buoy S1 (502)** is moored to the NE of **Anchor Point**. Port hand light **buoy S3 (503)** is moored close north of **Cahill Point**.

44 The Port of St. John's is administered by the **St. John's Port Authority**. Vessels manoeuvring or otherwise underway, alongside a berth or at anchor in the harbour are subject to the St. John's Port Authority

ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR (LOOKING SW) (2020)



Operating Regulations, which may be obtained from the Authority. The **harbour limit** crosses from Cahill Point to Chain Rock. The St. John's Port Authority can be contacted by telephone 709-682-5197 (Marine Operations) or visit their website at www.sjpa.com

45 These regulations require that no vessel shall move in a harbour at a rate of speed that may endanger life or property. The port authority may order vessels to move, use tugs, berth or anchor in designated locations. Certain restrictions on berthing and anchoring are set forth and vessels are required to inform the authority of their intention to berth or anchor in the harbour.

46 Vessels are regulated with respect to cargo-handling operations, and the equipment and lighting used. Instructions are included for signalling action in the event of accidents, cargo, or gear lost overboard, and safety requirements. There are specific vessel regulations for the carriage and handling of explosives and dangerous goods, as well as rules to be observed in the prevention of fire.



47 The **berthing** accommodation in St. John's Harbour extends nearly all around the harbour; details are shown on the adjoining tables. Berth numbers are shown on the chart. Between berth 31 and the Synchronlift, there is a small boat basin with a 76 m (249 ft) long wharf.

48 Fuel oil is delivered by pipeline to 2 berths, and by tank trucks to all other berths. Major grades of bunker fuel and diesel, as well as marine lubricants, can be obtained. Fresh water is available at most of the wharves. Most deck and engine stores and fresh provisions are available. Shore power is available at St. John's Port Authority Berths 6 to 8, 11, 17, 19 and 20.

49 **Harbour services.** — The *Newdock-St. John's Dockyard Ltd.*, which operates both the graving dock and marine synchronlift with a side transfer system, is located at the extreme SW end of the harbour. Ship repairs of all types can be made at this facility. (*See Appendix.*)

50 The graving dock is 172.9 m (567.5 ft) long on the floor and 23.3 m (76.5 ft) wide at the entrance, with a depth


PETTY HARBOUR (2020)




over the sill of 7.1 m (23.2 ft). The time required to pump out the drydock is 2.5 hours; it can be flooded in an hour.

51 The synchrolift, close to the east, is separated from the graving dock by a wharf 10 m (33 ft) wide and extending 87 m (285 ft). The wharf is used by ships entering either repair facility, or for alongside repairs; a fixed red **light** privately maintained is shown at its outer end.

52 The synchrolift is capable of handling vessels up to 90 m (295 ft) in length and 4,000 tonnes displacement. The side transfer carriage area has 3 berths, each 107 m (350 ft) long. There is a least depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) in the approach to the synchrolift.

 53 A **submarine pipeline** with a least depth of 7.4 m (24 ft) extends about 110 m (361 ft) NNW of Berth 29. Another submarine pipeline extends about 50 m (164 ft) SE of the eastern end of Berth 11. Anchorage is prohibited near these pipelines.

 54 Two **lights**, privately maintained, are each shown from a mast in the dockyard complex.


55 There are several machine shops which can perform hull and engine repairs. Divers are available through local companies. Two small tugs are available, and boatmen can be arranged for taking lines. Garbage, Sewage and Oily Waste collection are available upon request. Mobile crane service is available; two cranes, lifting capacity 100 tonnes each, are located at the main terminal.



Motion Bay to Cape Race

Chart 4845

56 **North Head** ($47^{\circ}29'N$, $52^{\circ}38'W$), 2.5 miles south of Cape Spear, is a rugged headland rising to an elevation of 65 m (213 ft). **Motion Bay** is entered between North Head and **Motion Head**, 3 miles SSW. Motion Head is rugged, barren, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, and rises close within to an elevation of 46 m (150 ft). **Motion Rocks**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and on which the sea always breaks, lie close off Motion Head. **Bow and Arrow Shoal**, with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), extends nearly 0.5 mile NE from Motion Head. A charted obstruction lies 0.5 mile ESE of Motion Head; caution is advised.

57 The north side of Motion Bay is generally low and bordered by jagged rocks which prevent landing, except at **Herring Cove**, 0.4 mile NW of North Head, where there is a small beach. **Black Head Hill**, about 190 m (623 ft) in elevation, dominates the north side of Maddox Cove; it is situated 2.2 miles west of North Head.

 58 **Maddox Cove** is situated at the head of Motion Bay. There is a small settlement at the head of the cove. With offshore winds, good **anchorage** may be obtained in Maddox Cove, near the entrance to **Petty Harbour**, in 22 m (12 fm).


  59 The settlement of Petty Harbour is located close SW of Maddox Cove. An


occasionally strong and erratic current may be experienced between the breakwaters which provide protection to the harbour. It has been reported that the harbour entrance breaks during easterly gales. The town of **Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove** had a population of 915 in 2006. A slipway/boat ramp is located at the settlement.


60 **Horseshoe Cliff**, a gulch shaped like a horseshoe, lies 0.4 mile SE of the entrance to Petty Harbour; the coast between these two points is high. From Horseshoe Cliff to the SE, the coast becomes low with little cliff as far as Seal Cove, 1 mile SE. **Watch Hill**, 210 m (689 ft) in elevation, conical in shape and **conspicuous**, with a large boulder on its summit, lies 1.7 miles west of Motion Head. **Lower Cove Head**, 65 m (213 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.7 mile SW of Motion Head. **Burkes Hill**, 167 m (548 ft) in elevation, is a prominent hill situated about 1 mile SW of Lower Cove Head.

61 From Motion Head to North Head, about 8.5 miles SSW, the coast is clear of dangers and is formed of slate cliffs. **The Spout**, 3.5 miles north of North Head, is a water spout caused by the sea being forced through a fissure in the rocks from an underwater cavern and emerging with a loud roaring noise and jets of foam. It is most apparent at high water with much swell, and may be distinctly seen from a distance of 3 miles offshore.


62 **North Head** ($47^{\circ}19'N$, $52^{\circ}45'W$), known locally as **Bull Head**, rises to an elevation of 57 m (187 ft). **Columbine Point**, 36 m (118 ft) in elevation and situated 0.3 mile SW of North Head, is the north entrance point of Bay Bulls.


 63 A **light** (508) is shown at an elevation of 60 m (197 ft) from a white tower on North Head.


 64 **Bay Bulls** is entered between Columbine Point and **South Head**, which has red cliffs, situated 1.2 miles SSW. After easterly gales, a ground swell enters the bay, but it is not sufficient to endanger shipping. The north side of the bay is sheltered from the ground swell. Bay Bulls is often clear of ice when St. John's Harbour is beset. The town of **Bay Bulls**, population 1,078 in 2006, stands at the head of the bay. A medical clinic is located in the town. Provisions may be obtained. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*). Marine farms and diving activity may be encountered at Bay Bulls; caution is advised.

 65 An L-shaped **Public wharf** extends 93 m (305 ft) from the west side of the harbour to a depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) alongside the east face of the outer end 53 m (174 ft) long. A **light** (507.91) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. An 81 m (266 ft) long pier, used by local boats, extends from the inner end of the


wharf. Depths of 1.2 to 1.7 m (4 to 6 ft) exist along its east side. A floating wharf is moored off its outer end. A 14 m (46 ft) wide slipway is situated on the west side of the pier. There is a boat ramp adjacent to the Public wharf. A number of private wharves lie close north of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.

 66 The **Pennecon Energy Marine Base** has a facility located at the head of Bay Bulls. Berth 1, on the outer end, is 113 m (371 ft) long with a least depth of 9.6 m (31 ft) alongside. Berth 2, on the east side, is 91 m (299 ft) long with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) alongside. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), is charted about 48 m (157 ft) NNE of the SE corner of Berth 2. Berth 3, on the west side, is 90 m (295 ft) long with a least depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) alongside. Fresh water and diesel fuel are available by truck at the facility. Electric power is available.

 67 Bay Bulls is exposed to the east, but a slight bend to the north of the inner part adds protection to the **anchorage** near the head of the bay, where the holding ground is good in 17 to 22 m (9 to 12 fm), sand and mud.

 68 **Dangers.** — Two wrecks in depths of 13 to 20 m (43 to 66 ft) lie within 120 m (395 ft) of the north shore, between 0.25 and 0.35 mile ESE of the above-mentioned Public wharf. Mariners should not anchor in this area.

69 **Bread and Cheese Rock**, with a depth of 1 m (3 ft), lies close off the north shore, about 1.5 miles west of Columbine Point. **Baboul Rocks**, the highest of which is 16 m (54 ft) in elevation, fringe the shore between South Head and **Cheese Cove Head**, 0.5 mile NNW. **The Off Ground**, a 35 m (19 fm) shoal, lies about 1 mile SE of South Head.

 70 **Witless Bay** is entered close south of South Head. **Gull Island**, heavily wooded and 74 m (242 ft) in elevation, lies in the entrance to the bay; the island has red cliffs. **Bear Cove Head** is situated on the north shore of the bay, 1.7 miles WSW of South Head. **Bear Cove Rocks**, the highest of which is 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, extend 0.2 mile south of the point. **Kearney's Hill**, **conspicuous**, bare and 130 m (427 ft) in elevation, stands about 1 mile WNW of Bear Cove Head. A **conspicuous** standpipe stands 0.2 mile NE of Kearney's Hill. **Anchorage** is available in 14 m (8 fm), 0.5 mile SW of Bear Cove Head; it is open to the east and SE.

71 The town of **Witless Bay**, population 1,070 in 2006, is situated at the head of the bay. There is a church with two towers in the town.

BAY BULLS (2020)



72 On the north side of Witless Bay, about 0.8 mile west of Bear Cove Head, a Public **wharf** extends 87 m (285 ft) from the shore to a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside a 7.5 m (25 ft) wide outer end. There are depths of 3.1 to 3.7 m (10 to 12 ft) and 3.4 to 4.2 m (11 to 14 ft) alongside the east and west sides respectively of the

WITLESS BAY (2020)



outer 31 m (102 ft) section of the wharf. The inner 43 m (141 ft) section of the east side of the wharf is encased with stone. A **light** (507.93) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Electricity and fresh water are available. A fish plant lies adjacent to this wharf. A floating wharf is moored near the inner end of the west side of the Public wharf. A drying rock is located about 30 m (98 ft) east of the inner end of the east berth. A rock, at a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and situated 69 m (225 ft) NW of the SW corner of this wharf, is reported to have been removed.

73 There are several other small wharves situated near the town. A small boat haulout is located in **Upper Pond**. The gravel bar separating Upper Pond from the bay has been dredged and walled to allow the passage of small boats. The bridge crossing Upper Pond has a vertical clearance of 2.4 m (8 ft).

74 **Witless Point**, the south entrance point of Witless Bay, lies 3 miles SSW of South Head. **Green Island**, 48 m (157 ft) in elevation, 0.6 mile ESE of Witless Point, is flat and faced with cliffs. **Man of War Rock**, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies close SE of Green Island.

75 **Mobile Bay**, close west of Witless Point, does not afford good anchorage. The town of **Mobile**, population 221 in 2006, is situated at the head of the bay. A **conspicuous** white standpipe, 130 m (427 ft) in elevation, stands 0.3 mile SSW of the church. **Tinker Point** lies about 1.5 miles SW of Witless Point. **Fox Island**, 53 m (174 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast, 0.9 mile SSW of Tinker Point.



76 **Tors Cove**, situated close west of Fox Island, provides **anchorage** for small vessels during fine summer weather. There is a church with a spire and a standpipe 61 m (200 ft) in elevation. At the settlement, population 397 in 2006, there is a Public **wharf** 58 m (190 ft) long which was in ruins in 2007. A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf.

77 **Ship Island** ($47^{\circ}12'N$, $52^{\circ}50'W$), 23 m (75 ft) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile SSE of Fox Island. **Pee Pee Island**, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.2 mile south of Ship Island. **Great Island**, bare, 86 m (282 ft) in elevation, and situated nearly 0.6 mile SE of Ship Island, has cliffs composed of slate giving a remarkable glare when exposed to sunlight.

78 **Burnt Cove** is situated close west of Ship Island.



79 The **Witless Bay Ecological Reserve** consists of Gull, Great, Green and Pee Pee Islands. The ecological reserve also encompasses a marine component extending around the four islands (*See map*).

80 Due to the sensitive nature of the site, vessels longer than 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted in the reserve. For Gull, Great and Pee Pee Islands, during the breeding season between April 1 and September 1, motorized boats under 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted within 20 m (66 ft) of the islands, and non-motorized boats are not permitted within 15 m (49 ft) of the islands. Around Green Island, between April 1 and September 1, motorized boats under 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted within 100 m (328 ft) of the island and non-motorized boats are not permitted within 50 m (164 ft) of the island. Commercial fishers with vessels under 20 m (66 ft) engaged in fishing are not subject to these distance restrictions.

81 Boaters in the reserve are not permitted to operate a boat in a manner that disturbs wildlife or allows noise from the boat or persons on board to disturb wildlife.

82 Aircraft are not permitted to fly lower than 300 m (984 ft) when over the reserve, or take off or land within the reserve between April 1 and September 1,.

83 At all times of the year, tour boat operators and guiding enterprises require a permit to operate in the reserve. Visiting the reserve on foot is possible for Gull Island but requires a permit and the services of an approved guide.

84 For further information or to obtain a permit, contact the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division*,

at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/>.

85 The settlement of **Bauline East** is situated about 0.7 mile SSW of Pee Pee Island. Two small islets are located about 0.2 mile east of the small boat harbour. Entrance to the harbour is made between the southern islet, elevation 4 m (13 ft), and the mainland to the south. An easterly or SE approach is most favourable as a shoal area is located close east of the north islet. East cardinal light **buoy** MBE (508.16) mark dangers in the approach to Bauline East.



86 At the settlement, there is a Public **wharf** 47 m (154 ft) long, which extends to a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide. Fresh water and washrooms are available. The harbour is exposed to east and SE wind and swell. A heavy swell is reported alongside the wharf with onshore winds. A **light** (508.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

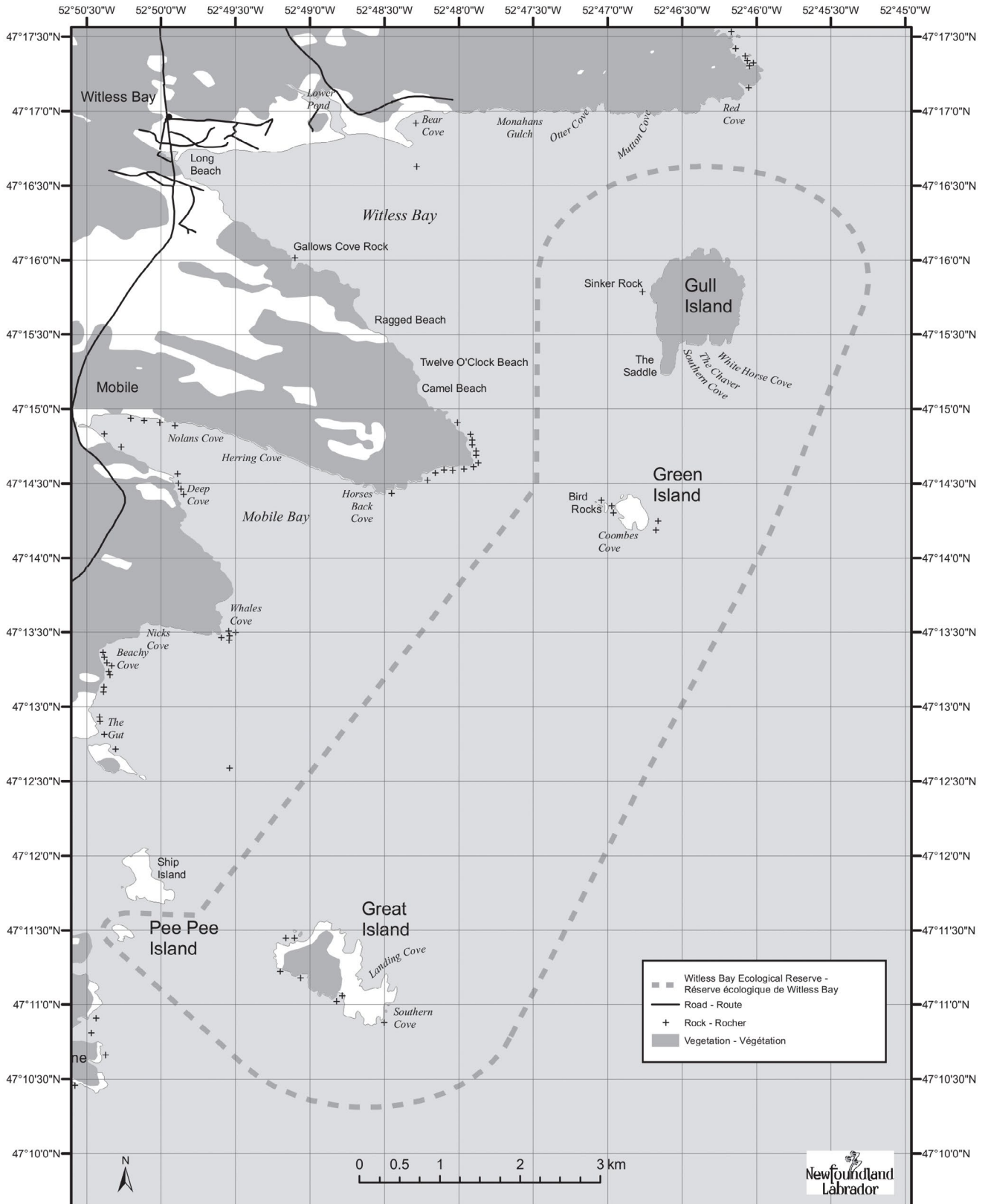
87 **Cape Neddick**, situated about 2.5 miles SW of Great Island, is a bluff headland rising to an elevation of 81 m (265 ft). **Offer Rock**, with a depth of 13.7 m (45 ft) and situated 1 mile SSE of Cape Neddick, should be avoided in heavy gales.



88 **Brigus Head**, 85 m (279 ft) in elevation, is situated 3 miles SSW of Cape Neddick. The settlement of **Brigus South**, population 90 in 2006, lies close NW of Brigus Head; there is a small boat harbour. An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 13 m (43 ft) from the shore to an outer section, 21 m (69 ft) long. Depths of 1.9 to 2.3 m (6 to 8 ft) exist alongside the outer end of the wharf. Another wharf, 41 m (135 ft) long with depths of 1.6 to 1.9 m (5 to 6 ft), extends from the inner end of the north side of the Public wharf. Electricity is available. The area surrounding the Public wharf is reported to be very shallow, with the entrance to the harbour breaking with strong SE winds and swell. A slight current is reported to be experienced occasionally alongside the outer end of the Public wharf.

89 **Cape Broyle Harbour** is entered between Brigus Head and **North Point** of Cape Broyle, 1.6 miles SSE. **Cape Broyle** is a remarkable wooded headland rising abruptly to an elevation of 173 m (568 ft); its seaward side to the east is 1.5 miles long. **Old Harry**, a rock with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** MCB (508.211), lies nearly 0.5 mile east of North Point. A **submarine cable** extends in an easterly direction from the centre of Cape Broyle Harbour near its mouth. After leaving Cape Broyle Harbour, it extends north to a point about 2 miles NE of Old Harry before turning back southward to resume its easterly direction offshore; **caution** is advised.

WITLESS BAY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE



BAULINE EAST (2020)



BRIGUS SOUTH (2020)



90 **Admiral's Cove** lies close west of **Admiral's Head**, situated about 1.3 miles west of Brigus Head. Diving activity may be encountered in Admiral's Cove; caution is advised. **Saturday Ledge**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light buoy MB2 (508.21), lies nearly 0.4 mile east of **Sheep's Head**, the west entrance point of Admiral's Cove. **Harbour Rock**, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) and marked by

starboard hand light buoy MB4 (508.22), lies in the inner harbour, about 0.6 mile west of Sheep's Head.

91 The town of **Cape Broyle**, population 545 in 2006, is situated at the head of the harbour. On the north shore, near the head of the harbour, there is a church with twin spires; a standpipe, 63 m (207 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.3 mile east of the church. Cape Broyle

CAPE BROYLE (2020)



Harbour is open to the east, and affords **anchorage** only in good weather. Small vessels may anchor in Admiral's Cove in 20 m (11 fm), mud. There is better shelter west of Sheep's Head in 13 m (7 fm), mud.

92 An L-shaped Public **wharf** on the north shore extends 28 m (92 ft) to a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) alongside an outer end 25 m (82 ft) long. Adjacent to the wharf is another wharf, 50 m (164 ft) long with a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) alongside. A slipway and a boat ramp lie adjacent to the Public wharf. Electricity and waste oil collection is available. A **light** (508.23) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf.

93 A private wharf and adjacent building are located on the south side of the harbour.

94 A private fish plant **wharf** 37 m (121 ft) long, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide, is located about 0.1 mile west of the Public wharf on the north side of the harbour. Another wharf 34 m (112 ft) long, with a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft), extends from the west side of the wharf. Fresh water is available.

95 **Calvert Bay** is entered between the south extremity of Cape Broyle and **Coldeast Point**, about 1 mile SW. The bay is clear of dangers and the holding ground is good, but it is exposed to the SE. **Stone Islands**, three rocky islets, the highest being 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lie close south of the south extremity of Cape Broyle. **Goose Island**,

30 m (98 ft) in elevation, is situated about 0.5 mile south of the Stone Islands.

96 The town of **Calvert**, population 313 in 2006, is situated at the head of the bay; there is a church with a spire. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 81 m (266 ft) to a depth of 3.3 m (11 ft) alongside an outer end 43 m (141 ft) long. A **light** (508.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A canal, with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) in an entrance 9 m (30 ft) wide, leads to a small basin close NW of the wharf. There is a clearance of 2.7 m (9 ft) under the bridge spanning the canal. A floating wharf and a boat ramp are located in the small basin. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

97 **Ferryland Harbour** is entered between **Bois Island**, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, the outermost of a chain of reefs, rocks and islets extending 0.8 mile ESE of Coldeast Point, and the north side of **Ferryland Head**, a peninsula about 44 m (145 ft) in elevation, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. **Hare's Ears** are two prominent rocks, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, situated close east of the SE side of Ferryland Head. **Burns Head Rock**, with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft), lies close south of the SW end of Ferryland Head.


98 A **light** (509) is shown at an elevation of 58 m (190 ft) from a red and white tower near the SE extremity of Ferryland Head (47°01'N, 52° 51'W).

CALVERT (2020)



FERRYLAND (2020)



 99 Ferryland Harbour has easy access and affords secure **anchorage** with good holding ground, except in strong easterly gales when a considerable swell enters at high water across the reefs on its north side. The best **anchorage** is in 18 m (59 ft), sand and mud, near the head of the harbour. There is a charted Public wharf in ruins on the SW corner of Ferryland Harbour near its head. A

sheltered basin used by local people with private wharves and small boats is situated close east of the Public wharf in ruins. A shoal with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** MFL3 (509.1) is charted about 0.1 mile north of the basin.





100 The town of **Ferryland**, population 529 in 2006, is situated on the

AQUAFORTE (2020)





west side of the harbour. Provisions, fresh water, and medical services are available.



  101 A private fish plant **wharf**, in ruins in 2013, 47 m (154 ft) long with depths alongside of 1.3 to 2 m (4 to 7 ft), is located on the north side of the harbour. Another **wharf**, in ruins, extends 40 m (131 ft) to a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end and is located close east of the fish plant. Another **wharf** in ruins in 2006, located close west of the fish plant wharf, is 30 m (98 ft) long and extends to a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide.

102 **Ice**. — Ferryland Harbour freezes at intervals, usually during early February; sometimes it freezes for one day only. Ice never forms during strong NW winds. Winds from between WSW and south break up the ice and clear the harbour. Drift ice sometimes remains as late as mid June. NE winds fill the harbour with drift ice, which clears out when the wind shifts to the SW. Northern ice arrives late in February, and leaves early in April. The harbours of Bay Bulls, Cape Broyle, Aquaforte, Fermeuse and Renews fill with ice and clear at about the same time as Ferryland.

103 **Aquaforte Harbour** is entered between **North Head** and **South Head**, nearly 0.4 mile SSW. There is good **anchorage** in the harbour in 15 m (8 fm), mud, abreast the east church. Little sea or swell finds its way up the harbour except during heavy easterly gales. **Crow Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, lies nearly midway between North and Ferryland Heads. **Spurwink Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation and steep-to, lies close north of South Head. The

town of **Aquaforte**, population 103 in 2006, is situated near the head of the harbour. There are two churches with spires in the community.

  104 Close south of the churches, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** adjacent to a fish plant. The wharf extends 38 m (125 ft) from the shore and has depths of 2.4 to 4.2 m (8 to 14 ft) alongside the east face of the wharf's outer section, 45 m (148 ft) long. Depths of 3.3 to 4.2 m (11 to 14 ft) are located alongside the west face of the outer section. There are depths of 1.2 to 2.3 m (4 to 8 ft) along both sides of the inner section of the wharf. A **light** (509.51) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A **shoal** with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) lies close ESE of the wharf; **caution** is advised.

  105 A breakwater extends along **Beach Bar**, the shoreline west of the fish plant, providing protection to a mooring pool. A shoal extending to a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** MA2 (509.5) extends close south of Beach Bar about 0.2 mile WSW of the fish plant. Port hand light **buoy** MA1 (509.52) marks the channel into the western L-shaped Public wharf. Another L-shaped Public **wharf** extends from the shore about 0.2 mile west of the fish plant. The inner end of the wharf is 48 m (157 ft) long. It has a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) alongside the outer 30 m (98 ft) length of its east side. The outer 27 m (89 ft) length of the west side of the inner section of the wharf has a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside. The outer section of the wharf, 27 m (89 ft) long, has depths of 3.7 to 4 m (12 to 13 ft)

PORT KIRWAN (2020)



FERMEUSE HARBOUR (2020)




alongside its north face. The south face of the outer end has depths of 3.8 to 4 m (12 to 13 ft) alongside. A **light** (509.53) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. A **shoal**, with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), is located about 16 m (52 ft) west of the outer end of the wharf; **caution** is advised.

106 **Bald Head** is a prominent headland, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, situated about 1.5 miles SSE of South Head.



Aquaforte Rocks, awash, lie 0.2 mile north of Bald Head. **Clear Cove Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, is situated close south of Bald Head. **Northern Head** (46°58'N, 52°54'W), the north entrance point of Fermeuse Harbour, lies 0.7 mile SW of Bald Head. It is very **radar conspicuous**, showing as a separate island on a radar display.


FERMEUSE (2020)



 107 A **light** (510) is shown at an elevation of 27.4 m (90 ft) from a mast on the south end of Northern Head.

108 **Fermeuse Harbour** is entered between Northern Head and **Bear Cove Head**, about 0.5 mile SE. The settlement of **Port Kirwan**, population 85 in 2006, is situated on the shores of a small cove on the north shore of the harbour, about 0.6 mile WNW of Northern Head. The cove provides **anchorage** for small vessels. A rock drying 1.5 m (5 ft) is located 168 m (551 ft) SE of the outer end of the Public wharf at Port Kirwan.

  109 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 44 m (144 ft) from the shore to an outer end of 50 m (164 ft) long. Depths alongside the outer section range from 5.2 to 9.9 m (17 to 32 ft). A **light** (510.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Another **wharf** extends about 31 m (102 ft) east of the inner end of the facility to a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft). Underwater wharf ruins, at a depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** MK2 (510.1), are located about 50 m (164 ft) south of the east end of the previous wharf. A slipway is located on the west side of the Public wharf. Fresh water is available.

 110 The town of **Fermeuse**, population 284 in 2006, is located at the head of Fermeuse Harbour; a church with a spire stands in the community. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency (See Appendix). A visible wreck lies about 0.5 mile SW of the Public wharf at Port Kirwan. **Kingman's Cove**,


1.4 miles west of Northern Head, provides **anchorage** in 22 m (12 fm). The safest **anchorage** is NW of Sheep's Head in 9 m (5 fm), mud bottom. **Bar Shoal**, with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by port hand bifurcation light **buoy** MF (511), lies about 0.16 mile east of Sheep's Head.


FERMEUSE MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2020)



RENEWS PUBLIC WHARF (2020)




 111 **Lumley Cove** lies on the SE side of **Sheep's Head**. There is a Public **wharf** at the head of the cove. Fresh water, washrooms, showers, and waste oil collection are available. Adjacent to the west side of the Public wharf are a private wharf and fish plant. The outer end of the fish plant wharf was in ruins in 2007. Starboard hand light **buoys** MF4 and MF6 (511.22, 511.23) mark the channel into the Public wharf.

 112 Close west of Sheep's Head there is another Public **wharf**. A **light** (511.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

113 A **marine service centre** at Fermeuse is located 0.5 mile WNW of the Public wharf at Lumley Cove. The facility has a 150 tonne travelift and a storage and repair area. Fresh water is available (See Appendix).


Chart 4844, 4845


114 **Bear Cove Point** (46°56'N, 52°54'W) is the north tip of a headland, about 12 m (40 ft) in elevation with a seaward face 0.5 mile long. The point projects from the coastline midway between Bear Cove Head and **Sculpin Point**, 2 miles SSW. A rock with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) lies about 0.2 mile SE of Bear Cove Point. **Sunker Rock**, awash, lies 0.2 mile SSW of the south extremity of the same headland.

 115 A **light** (512) is shown at an elevation of 33 m (108 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe on Bear Cove Point.

A **fog signal** (512.2) of one blast every 60 seconds is sounded from the light tower; the horn points 098°.

116 **Renews Harbour** is entered between **Sculpin Point**, 1.5 miles SSW of Bear Cove Point, and **Renews Head**, 1 mile further SSW. Port hand light **buoy** MR1 (515.5) is moored about 0.2 mile ENE of Renews Head. This harbour, used by small boats, affords only mediocre anchorage, as in heavy weather the whole harbour is a mass of breakers. Approach is best made along the south shore of the harbour, due to the numerous rocks and shoals extending to 0.25 mile south of Northern Head.

 117 **Anchor Rock**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies close off the NE shore of Renews Harbour, about 1 mile NW of Renews Head. The best **anchorage** is in 6 m (20 ft) with Anchor Rock bearing 109°, distant 275 m (900 ft). **White Horse Rock**, least depth 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** MR2 (515.4), is located 0.2 mile SSE of Anchor Rock.

 118 The settlement of **Renews** is situated on the NE side of the harbour. The town of **Renews-Cappahayden** had a population of 421 in 2006. About 0.2 mile north of Anchor Rock, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with depths of 1.6 to 2.9 m (5 to 10 ft) alongside the outer 58 m (190 ft) length of its NW face. The outer 43 m (141 ft) length of the SE face has depths of 2.8 to 3.3 m (9 to 11 ft) alongside. In 2009, a 28 m (92 ft) long wharf section was added to the outer end of the previously described Public wharf and extends in a SE direction. There is a least depth of 2 m (7 ft) alongside its seaward face.

RENEWS (INNER HARBOUR) (2020)



Depths of 2.3 to 3 m (8 to 10 ft) lie in the approach to the wharf. A **light** (515.51) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.



119 A floating wharf used by local boats is located at the NW end of the harbour.

Entrance to this inner harbour is through a narrow shallow channel with depths of 0.7 to 2 m (2 to 7 ft) which is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** MR4, MR6 (515.53, 515.56) and MR3, MR5 (515.54, 515.55). A **light** (515.57) is shown from a mast on the east side of the channel entrance leading into the floating wharf. A **light** (515.58) is shown from a mast on the north end of the west side of the channel entrance leading into the floating wharf, about 130 m (427 ft) NW of the previous light.

120 **Off-lying banks.** — **Bantam Banks** lie from 2.5 to 4 miles offshore between Bear Cove Point and **Burnt Point**, about 5 miles SSW. The depths over these banks are irregular and vary from 16.5 to 55 m (9 to 30 fm); the bottom is rock. **Fermeuse Bantam**, at a least depth of 18.6 m (10 fm), is the northernmost bank. **Bullhead Bantam**, the middle bank, has a least depth of 16.5 m (9 fm); **Renews Bantam**, to the south, has a least depth of 18.3 m (10 fm). **Rendezvous Rock**, at a depth of 18 m (10 fm), is situated nearly 1.5 miles SSW of Renews Bantam.

Chart 4844

121 **Renews Island** (46°56'N, 52°55'W), about 0.8 mile south of Renews Head, is low and rocky; it is

separated from the coast by a narrow boat channel. **Renews Rocks**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation and marked by east cardinal light and whistle **buoy** MR (516), lie nearly 1.5 miles offshore and 2 miles SSE of Renews Head. The passage west of these rocks is navigable in fine weather, but is not safe in a heavy sea.


122 **Cape Ballard**, about 7.5 miles south of Renews Head, rises abruptly to an elevation of 91 m (300 ft); it has a bare, round summit. The land falls away on either side of the cape, which is steep-to. **Chance Cove Head**, 2 miles SW of Cape Ballard, has dark slate cliffs 46 m (151 ft) in elevation. A **tower**, marked by red lights, is situated about 8 miles west of Chance Cove Head.



123 **Chance Cove** is a small open bight about 1 mile west of Chance Cove Head. **Black Rocks**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, lie in the entrance to the cove, about 0.5 mile offshore. The cove affords **anchorage** to small vessels in 7 m (4 fm), sand, sheltered from NE winds. There is a gravel beach; a provincial park is on the west side of the cove.

124 **Cape Race**, the SE end of Newfoundland, about 7 miles SSW of Chance Cove Head, has a barren appearance. It is faced by cliffs, 30 to 46 m (98 to 151 ft) high, which are formed of slate in nearly vertical strata. The land within rises gradually, and from 10 to 12 miles to the north are the **Red Hills**, a rocky range about 213 m (700 ft) in elevation. A detached wedge-shaped rock, 10 m (33 ft) in elevation, lies close off the cape. In good weather, landing may be effected in the coves on either side of the cape.

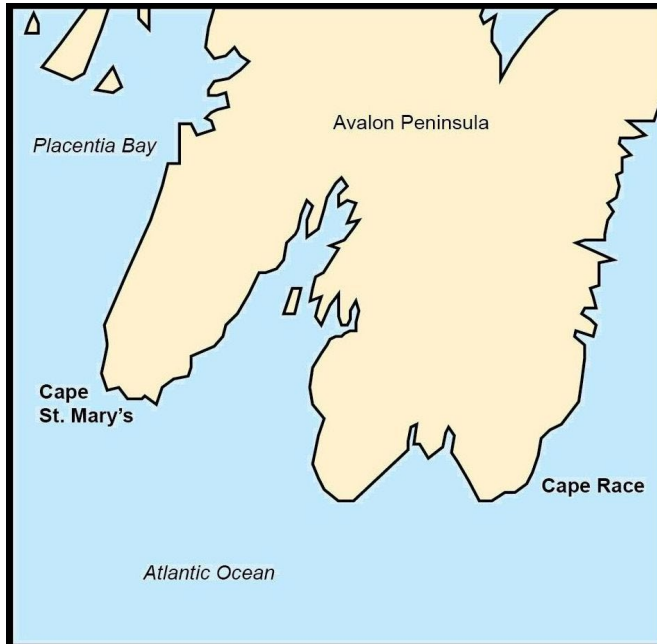
Cape Cove, the east landing, is situated about 0.5 mile north of the light-tower.

 125 A **light** (*1*) is shown at an elevation of 52 m (171 ft) from a white tower on Cape Race ($46^{\circ}39'N$, $53^{\circ}04'W$). A white dwelling with a red roof is located to seaward of the tower. A **fog signal** (*1.2*) of two blasts every minute is sounded from a horn situated close south of the light; the horn points 135° .

126 **Ice.** — Icebergs may be seen off Cape Race from March to July. Field ice is often encountered on the banks and around the coast. The earliest recorded arrival of northern ice at Cape Race is mid January and the latest is mid April.

Chapter 4

Cape Race Cape St. Mary's



Cape Race to St. Shotts

Chart 4844

1 **Cripple Cove Point** is situated 1.5 miles SW of Cape Race. A dangerous underwater rock of 2 m (6 ft) or less lies 0.1 mile SW of the point. **Cripple Rock**, a small pinnacle rock at a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft), on which the sea seldom breaks, lies 0.4 mile SSE of Cripple Cove Point. A shoal, with a depth of 8.1 m (27 ft), lies 0.8 mile NE of Cripple Rock. At **Cripple Cove**, close west of Cripple Cove Point, there is a small **wharf** 21 m (69 ft) long which was in ruins in 2006.

2 **Shingle Head**, about 1 mile WSW of Cripple Cove Point, is a **conspicuous**, precipitous cliff which rises to an elevation of 37 m (121 ft). **Mistaken Point**, about 1.5 miles further WSW, rises over slate cliffs to a green hummock 28 m (92 ft) in elevation.

3 **The Shoals**, a rocky patch with a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft), is situated 1.1 miles SE of Mistaken Point. **Billies Rock**, with a depth of 10.1 m (33 ft), lies 1.1 miles ESE of Mistaken Point. Another shoal, with a depth of 11.6 m (38 ft), lies about 1.3 miles SSE of Mistaken Point.

Charts 4817, 4844

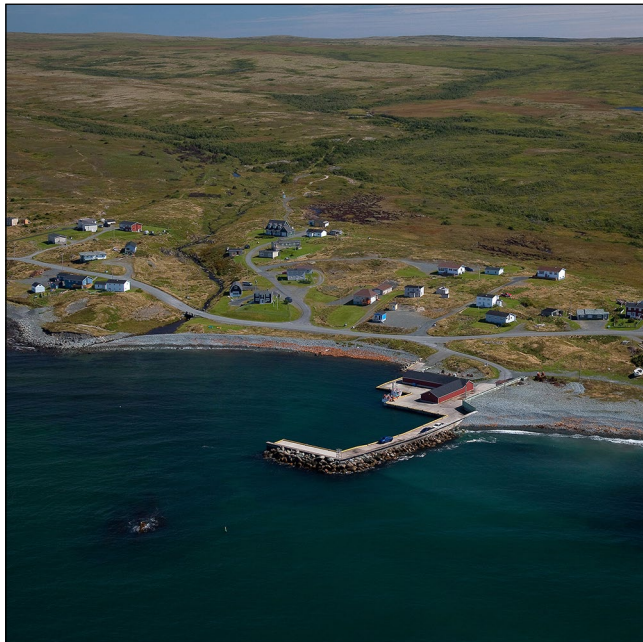
4 **Banks off Cape Race**. — **Ballard Bank** is situated about 8 miles east of Cape Race; it is about 11 miles long and runs almost parallel to the coast. The least depth is on the north part, over **Tommy Rock**, at a depth of 14.9 m (49 ft). **Pig Bank**, with a least depth of 25.3 m (14 fm), lies about 4.5 miles south of Cape Race.

5 **Nickerson Bank**, situated about 17.5 miles SW of Cape Race, is a rocky patch with a least depth of 20.4 m (67 ft). This bank is fairly steep-to; with a long swell there is a decided scend over the shoalest part. A **submarine cable**, extending in an ENE/WSW direction, is charted about 2.5 miles south of Nickerson Bank; **caution** is advised.

Chart 4844

6 **Freshwater Point** ($46^{\circ}38'N$, $53^{\circ}14'W$), about 2 miles west of Mistaken Point, is low, the land rising within it. There is a waterfall 30 m (98 ft) high in the

PORTUGAL COVE SOUTH (2020)



cove north of the point. **Horseshoe Rock**, a shoal patch with a least depth of 20.8 m (11 fm), lies 5 miles SW of Freshwater Point.

7 **Trepassey Bay** lies between Freshwater Point and Cape Pine, 12.5 miles to the west. At the head of the bay lie Portugal Cove, Biscay Bay, Mutton Bay and Trepassey Harbour. Between Freshwater Point and the entrance to Portugal Cove, 4.5 miles NNW, the coast is formed of cliffs, 30 to 61 m (98 to 200 ft) in elevation, and the shore is rocky and difficult of access. The west side of Trepassey Bay from Cape Pine to **Baker Head**, a precipitous bluff 110 m (361 ft) in elevation, 3.7 miles NE, is barren; thence to the entrance to Trepassey Harbour, about 3 miles farther NE, the coast is covered with brushwood.

8 In former years, many sailing vessels were wrecked on the east side of Trepassey Bay due to the indraught. The combined action of the tidal stream and indraught may, at times, cause an east-going stream to attain a rate of 2 knots.

9 The town of **Portugal Cove South**, population 222 in 2006, is situated on the shores of **Portugal Cove**. Fairway light buoy MPS (*1.55*) is moored 0.6 mile SW of Portugal Cove Point, the west entrance to Portugal Cove. At the settlement, the L-shaped **breakwater-wharf** is 60 m (197 ft) long, with an outer end 24 m (79 ft) long. Depths of 1.6 to 2 m (5 to 7 ft) exist alongside the north face of the wharf. The south face and seaward side of the outer end of the wharf is protected by large boulders.

Fresh water is available. This facility is suitable only for small boats. A slipway/boat ramp lies adjacent to the wharf. A **light** (*2*) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A **fog signal** (*2*) of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn on the outer end of the wharf. A rock which dries lies close west of the outer end of the wharf. It is marked by port hand light buoy MPS1 (*1.91*).



10 **Biscay Bay** is separated from Portugal Cove by **Portugal Cove Point**, off which there are dangerous rocks extending 0.3 mile SW. With offshore winds, there is good **anchorage** in the middle of Biscay Bay in 9 m (5 fm), sand. A **wharf**, in ruins in 2006, is situated on the west shore near the head of Biscay Bay. **Cape Mutton**, which rises to a round hill 101 m (330 ft) in elevation, separates Biscay Bay from **Mutton Bay**.



11 **Trepassey Harbour** is entered between **Powles Head** and the coast, about 1 mile to the west. The headland is the south extremity of **Powles Peninsula** which rises to an elevation of 37 m (121 ft), about 0.3 mile north of the headland. Powles Peninsula separates Mutton Bay from Trepassey Harbour; the peninsula is connected with the mainland by a narrow shingle beach near the town of Trepassey, 2.5 miles NNE of Powles Head. A wreck, dangerous to navigation, lies 0.35 mile south of Powles Head. Fairway light and bell buoy ME (*5.5*) is moored about 0.45 mile WSW of Powles Head.



12 The entrance to Trepassey, in the area west of Beach Point, has been reported to break during times of heavy onshore weather. Many oil and water **tanks** around the harbour are **conspicuous** from Trepassey Bay. The town of **Trepassey** had a population of 763 in 2006. There is a medical clinic in the town, and provisions and fuel oil are available. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency at Trepassey.



13 A **light** (*5*) is shown at an elevation of 31 m (102 ft) from a red and white tower on Powles Head.



14 A **light** (*4*) is shown from a red and white tower on **Beach Point**, at the NW extremity of Powles Peninsula.





15 Trepassey Harbour is only occasionally blocked by field ice. NE winds clear the bay of ice, winds east of ENE fill the bay with ice and southerly winds pack it. There is sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels in 10 m (33 ft), mud, about 0.5 mile NNE of Beach Point. The best **anchorage** for small vessels is in 11 m (36 ft), mud, about 0.3 mile north of Meadow Point.


16 Starboard hand light buoy ME2 (*3*) is moored about 0.3 mile SSE of **Daniel Point** and marks **Emerald Shoal**, least depth 3.4 m (11 ft).



TREPASSEY PUBLIC WHARF (2020)



  17 The Public **wharf** on the east side of the harbour is 86 m (282 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide, with depths of 2.3 to 4.7 m (8 to 15 ft) alongside the outer 66 m (217 ft). A **light** (3.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Two floating wharves are moored adjacent to the inner end of the north

side of the Public wharf. Fresh water and waste oil collection are available. An outfall pipeline, surmounted by rocks, is located about 0.4 mile south of the Public wharf.

 18 About 0.1 mile NE of Beach Point, an L-shaped **wharf**, 25 m (82 ft) long, with an outer end 28 m (92 ft) long was in ruins in 2013; **caution** is advised. A slipway in ruins is located on the west side of the wharf.


  19 Buildings of a former fish plant and community wharf are located on the west side of the harbour, close north of **Meadow Point**. The wharf, 87 m (285 ft) long, has a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) alongside. Caution is advised as the eastern 15 m (49 ft) section of the wharf nearly dries. A pier extending from the west end of this wharf was in disrepair in 2006. A dolphin, in ruins, of a former oil berth lies close north of the former fish plant wharf.


Charts 4817, 4842

20 **Cape Pine** ($46^{\circ}37'N$, $53^{\circ}32'W$) is faced with slate cliffs 61 m (200 ft) in elevation; it is bare of trees. The land rising behind the cape is rocky and barren. On the SW side of the cape, the land is not so steep, but the coast in the vicinity is fringed with slate rocks in nearly vertical strata with numerous waterfalls. In moderate weather, boats can land in a cove about 0.3 mile NE of the cape or in **Arnold Cove**, about 0.7 mile west of it. Starboard hand light **buoy** M14 (6.5) is moored about 0.6 mile SW of Cape Pine.


TREPASSEY HARBOUR (MEADOW POINT) (2005)



 21 A **light (6)** is shown at an elevation of 96 m (315 ft) from a circular tower with red and white horizontal bands on Cape Pine. A **fog signal (6.2)** of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points 159°. A **radio tower**, elevation 139 m (456 ft) and marked with red **lights**, is situated 0.1 mile WSW of Cape Pine light.

 22 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Henry Rock**, with a depth of 13.6 m (45 ft), lies about 2 miles south of Cape Pine. **Freels Rock**, with a depth of 7 m (23 ft), is situated 2.8 miles SW of Cape Pine. **Lamb Rock**, marked by north cardinal light **buoy MLR (7.4)** and situated 22.5 miles WSW of Cape Pine, lies in the shipping track along the south coast of the island of Newfoundland, and should always be given a wide berth. It is a pinnacle rock at a depth of 9 m (30 ft), which breaks with a heavy swell.

23 **St. Shotts Cove** is entered between **Eastern Head**, about 3 miles west of Cape Pine, and **Western Head**, about 1.3 miles NW; the cove is open to the SW. The settlement of **St. Shotts** is located in the cove. A **fog signal (7)** of 3 blasts on a whistle every minute is sounded from Eastern Head. Fairway light **buoy MC (7.2)** is moored about 0.5 mile south of Western Head.

 24 On the NE corner of St. Shotts Cove, an L-shaped Public **wharf** is 30 m (98 ft) long with depths of 1.7 to 3.7 m (6 to 12 ft) alongside the inner side of an outer end which is 54 m (177 ft) long. A concrete breakwater is situated atop the outer ends of the wharf. Rocks lie about 3 m (10 ft) close off the outer end of the wharf. A small pier, close NE of the Public wharf, was in disrepair in 2007. A slipway lies close NE of the pier.

St. Mary's Bay

Charts 4842, 4843

25 **St. Mary's Bay** is entered between Western Head and Point Lance, about 20 miles NW. It extends 30 miles NE and contains several harbours. Fog is much less frequent at the head of the bay than at its entrance, and the climate is much finer. South and SW winds fill the bay with ice, but NE winds clear it and the ice is driven to the west.

26 **East side of St. Mary's Bay.** — **Holyrood Bay**, affording no safe anchorage, lies between **Gull Island Point**, about 4.2 miles NNW of Western Head, and Cape English, 5.3 miles to the north. A slipway in ruins is located at the community of **Peter's River**, about 3 miles SE of Cape English. The settlement of **St. Vincent's** is located on the north end of a gravel beach, about 0.8 mile ENE of Cape English.

ST. SHOTTS (2020)



27 **Cape English (46°47'N, 53°40'W)** is a precipitous bluff rising to an elevation of 108 m (354 ft); from the south, it appears like an island. **Bank Rock**, with a depth of 8 m (26 ft), lies about 2 miles offshore and 5 miles north of Cape English. A **conspicuous tower**, elevation 162 m (531 ft), is located about 1.9 miles ESE of Cape English.

28 **La Haye Point (46°54'N, 53°37'W)** lies 7.5 miles NNE of Cape English. A **light (8)** is shown at an elevation of 18.9 m (62 ft) from a skeleton tower on La Haye Point. A **fog signal (8.09)** of one blast is sounded every 30 seconds from a horn adjacent to the light; the horn points 225°. **La Haye Shoal**, on which the sea breaks heavily, extends about 0.4 mile SW from the point. **Greet Rock** and **The Lump**, least depths 7.3 and 8.2 m (24 and 27 ft), are located 1.5 and 1.9 miles respectively SSW of La Haye Point. Starboard hand light **buoy MH2 (7.5)** is moored about 0.7 mile SSW of La Haye Point.



  29 At the settlement of **Gaskiers**, about 1.4 miles south of La Haye Point, there is a **wharf** in disrepair in 2007, 33 m (108 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, with depths of 0.2 to 1.3 m (1 to 4 ft) alongside. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf. The approach to the wharf is reported to be shoal and rocky; local knowledge is essential.


Chart 4843


30 **St. Mary's Harbour** is entered between **Double Road Point**, about 1.5 miles NE of La Haye Point, and


ST. MARY'S (2020)



North Point, about 1 mile NNE. The town of **St. Mary's**, population 482 in 2006, is situated on the south side of the harbour, close within the entrance. A church, a medical clinic and a few general stores are located in the town.

 31 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, extending 93 m (305 ft) to a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 22 m (72 ft) long, is situated at the east side of the town, about 1 mile SE of Double Road Point. Fresh water is available from the fish plant at the head of the wharf. A slipway is located about 0.2 mile west of the Public wharf.



 32 Near the west side of the town, about 0.2 mile SSE of **Fort Point**, there is a **wharf** 35 m (116 ft) long and 5 m (16 ft) wide, with a depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) at its outer end. A large white building is located behind the wharf.


 33 **Anchorage** is fair in 11 m (6 fm), sand, off the town of St. Mary's, with the church bearing 185°; a heavy ground swell is occasionally experienced here. The

best shelter is about 2.5 miles farther up the harbour in 13 m (7 fm), mud.

34 Ice in St. Mary's Harbour seldom interferes with anchorage. South and SW winds fill and pack the harbour with ice; NE winds clear the harbour.

35 Starboard hand light **buoys** MH4 and MH6 (8.1, 8.12) mark the approach into Riverhead.

  36 At the settlement of **Riverhead** there is a Public **wharf** 160 m (525 ft) long with a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) alongside. A **light** (8.2) is shown from a mast on the north end of the wharf. A floating wharf extends from the north end of the Public wharf. The facility, used only by small craft, is accessed through a channel with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft). Fresh water, showers, washrooms, and waste oil collection are available.

 37 **Mall Bay** is entered between North Point and **Frapeau Point**, about 2 miles west. It affords **anchorage** close to its head in 11 m (6 fm), sand. The

RIVERHEAD (2020)



ADMIRALS BEACH (2020)



settlement of **Mall Bay** is situated on the west shore. The outer face of an L-shaped Public **wharf** is 51 m (167 ft) long with depths of 2.7 to 4.2 m (9 to 14 ft) alongside the south and north ends respectively. The inner face has depths of 2.2 to 4 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside.


38 **Great Colinet Island** is situated with **South Point**, its southern extremity, about 3.7 miles west of Frapeau Point; it is 107 m (350 ft) in elevation in its north

part. The island is steep-to, having sides of rocky cliffs rising to bare hills. **Dalton Point** is the NW extremity of the island. **Regina Cove**, situated close east of Dalton Point, affords shelter from southerly winds. Starboard bifurcation light **buoy MS (8.7)** is moored 1 mile south of South Point.



39 **Colinet Passage**, between Great Colinet Island and the mainland to the east, is 0.8 mile wide and clear of dangers except for those close to the shore.

O'DONNELLS (2020)





 40 A **light** (9) is shown at an elevation of 20 m (66 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red, white and red daymark with a horizontal stripe, on Dalton Point.


41 **Admirals Beach** lies on the east side of Colinet Passage. The blue building of the **marine service centre** is **conspicuous**. The facility has a haulout 22 m (72 ft) long and 6.2 m (20 ft) wide, a 50 tonne travelift and a boat storage area. Fresh water is available (*See Appendix*).


  42 An L-shaped Public **wharf** and fish plant lie close east of the service centre. The Public **wharf** extends 52 m (171 ft) from the shore to a depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) alongside a 70 m (230 ft) long outer face. A **light** (8.5) is shown from a mast located on the SW corner of the wharf. Extending from the shore, about 35 m (115 ft) SE of the NE end of the outer end of the Public wharf, ruins of a previous wharf exist; caution is advised. A fish plant with an adjacent wharf in ruins lies about 40 m (131 ft) south of the outer end of the Public wharf. Fresh water and waste oil collection are available. A water intake pipeline from the fish plant extends off the SW corner of the Public wharf..



43 **Inner part of St. Mary's Bay. — Little Colinet Island**, 72 m (235 ft) in elevation, lies about 1.5 miles north of Great Colinet Island. **Cape Dog**, a promontory 101 m (330 ft) in elevation with perpendicular slate cliffs, is situated 2 miles NW of Little Colinet Island.

  44 The Public **wharf** at the settlement of **O'Donnells** is situated on the east side of

the bay, about 3.5 miles NE of Little Colinet Island and is protected by a large stone breakwater. A **light** (8.6) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. A dredged channel, with depths of 4 to 5 m (13 to 16 ft) in 2006, extends 26 m (85 ft) north and parallel to the wharf face. The west section of the Public **wharf** is 89 m (292 ft) long with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside the western 81 m (266 ft) length. The remaining 8 m (26 ft) length has depths of 1.6 to 3 m (5 to 10 ft) alongside. The east section of the wharf, 49 m (161 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 2.1 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside. A slipway lies adjacent to the wharf. A fish plant lies alongside the wharf. Fresh water is available.

 45 **Salmonier Arm**, the easternmost inlet at the head of St. Mary's Bay, is entered between **Salmonier Point** (47°06'N, 53°34'W) and **Harricott Point**, 1.5 miles NNE. A large church stands on the south side of this inlet, nearly 2 miles ESE of Harricott Point at the settlement of **St. Joseph's**, population 144 in 2006. There is **anchorage** in 17 m (9 fm), mud, about 0.2 mile NNW of the church.


 46 At the settlement of St. Joseph's, there is a fish plant with an L-shaped **wharf**. The fish plant wharf extends to a depth of 6.3 m (21 ft) alongside its outer face 32 m (105 ft). The inner berth, 23 m (75 ft) long, has depths of 3.6 to 4.5 m (12 to 15 ft) alongside. Close west of the fish plant wharf is an L-shaped private wharf.



  47 About 1 mile SW of the Public wharf, there is another L-shaped Public


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wharf, in ruins, 24 m (79 ft) long and 13 m (43 ft) wide which nearly dries; caution is advised.



 48 **Little Harbour**, the outlet of a small river, lies about 1.5 miles ENE of St. Joseph's. It affords safe winter shelter for fishing vessels within a sandy spit projecting from the west side of the river mouth. There is **anchorage** in 11 m (6 fm), 0.2 mile NW of the sandy spit.


  49 At **Cox Point**, at the settlement of **Mount Carmel**, on the opposite side of the arm from Little Harbour, there is a Public **wharf** 58 m (190 ft) long with its outer 28 m (92 ft) long section in ruins in 2007. The west side of the inner section, 30 m (98 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 4.7 m (3 to 15 ft) alongside.


 50 A **submarine cable** is laid across Salmonier Arm, about 1.2 miles above Cox Point. Two **overhead power cables**, with a least vertical clearance of 6.7 m (22 ft), cross Salmonier Arm near its head, nearly 2 miles above the submarine cable.

 51 At **Mitchells Brook**, about 1.7 miles WSW of Cox Point, there is a small **wharf**, 15 m (49 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, which nearly dries.

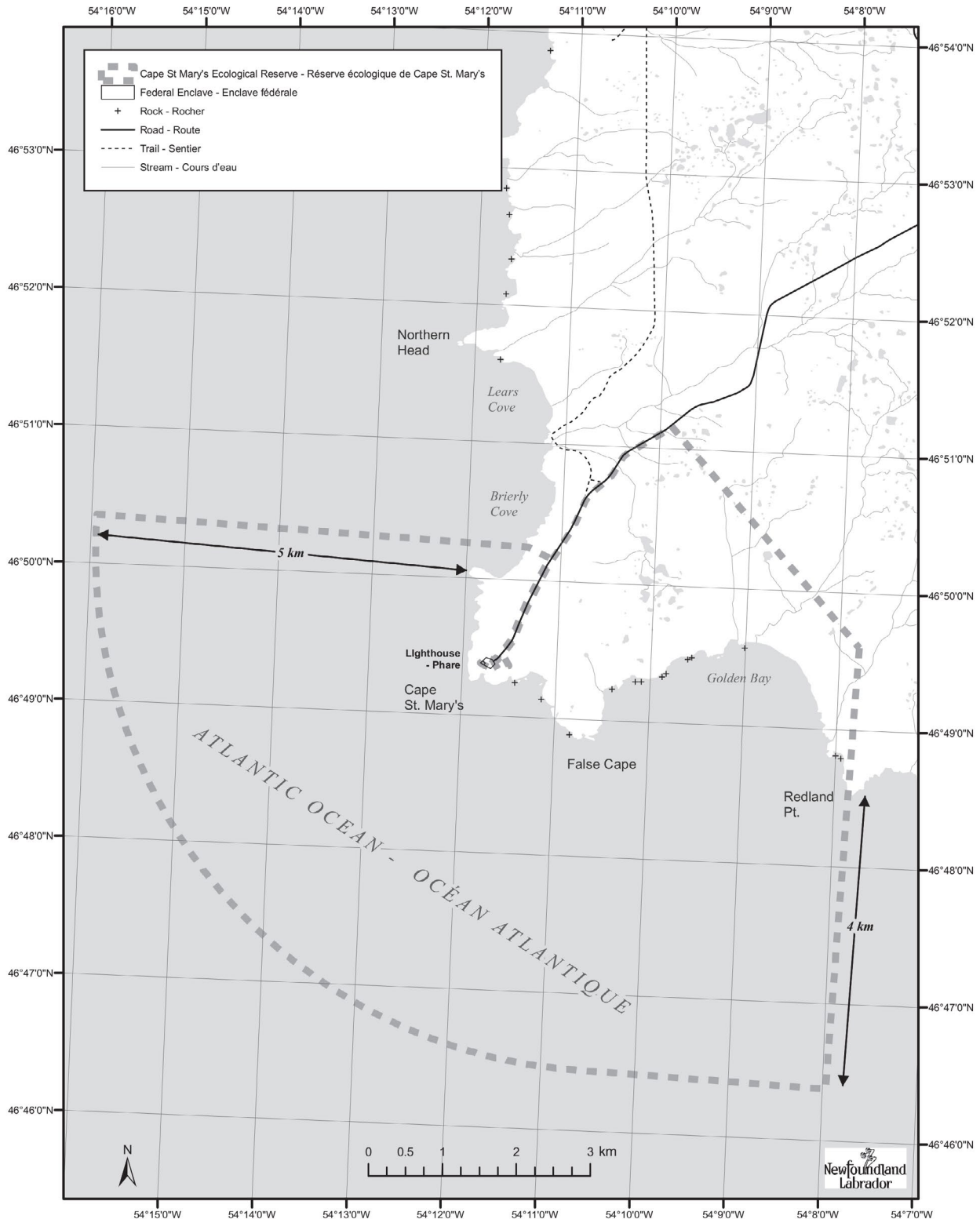
 52 At **Forest Field**, about 2 miles NE of Cox Point, there is a Public **wharf** 26 m (85 ft) long with depths of 0.8 to 1.1 m (3 to 4 ft) alongside its north side. Gravel and rock breakwaters extend off the outer end of the wharf and from the shoreline close north of the inner end of the wharf. A boat **ramp** 4.8 m (16 ft) wide is located at the inner end of the south side of the wharf.

  53 **Harricott Bay**, which is entered between Harricott Point and **Tickle Point**, about 1.5 miles NW, affords no safe anchorage. **Pinchgut Island** lies with its south extremity, **Pinchgut Point**, 0.7 mile WSW of Tickle Point. This island rises to an elevation of 47 m (155 ft). **Anchorage** is available in 13 m (7 fm), mud, about 0.2 mile north of **Back Point**, the NW extremity of Pinchgut Island. There is fair **anchorage** for small vessels off **Johns Pond**, on the west side of the harbour, west of Pinchgut Point. The chart should be consulted in this area as an abandoned **submarine cable** extends south through Colinet Harbour.

 54 **Colinet Harbour** is entered between Pinchgut Point and the mainland, 1.1 miles to the west. The settlement of **Colinet**, population 165 in 2006, is situated near the head of the harbour. About 4.3 miles NNE of Pinchgut Point, there is a Public **wharf** 33 m (108 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide which was in ruins in 2007.

 55 **North Harbour Point**, which rises to an elevation of 18 m (60 ft), 0.2 mile within, lies about 4 miles SW of Pinchgut Point. **North Harbour** is entered between North Harbour Point and **Jonas Point**, 1.1 miles SW. This harbour is clear of dangers, except near the shores, but being open to the prevailing SW winds it is not recommended for anchorage. Small craft may safely **anchor** in 5.5 m (3 fm) under the shelter of the beach off the **Flinn River**, on the west side of the harbour, 4.5 miles above Jonas Point.

CAPE ST. MARY'S ECOLOGICAL RESERVE



For illustrative purposes only.
 Produced by Parks and Natural Areas Division,
 Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Deer Lake, NL
 Published: March 24, 2008

North American Datum (NAD 83)
 Reference Nautical Chart: 4622

Système de référence géodésique
 de l'Amérique du Nord (NAD 83)
 Carte marine de référence : 4622

À titre indicatif seulement
 Préparé par Parks and Natural Areas Division
 Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Deer Lake (T.-N.-L.)
 Publié : 24 mars 2008


56 At the settlement of **North Harbour**, there is a boat ramp protected by a stone breakwater which extends about 50 m (164 ft) from the shore.


57 From Jonas Point, the coast trends SW about 12.8 miles to **Red Head**. **Red Head Rock**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), lies about 2 miles SE of Red Head. From Red Head to Point Lance ($46^{\circ}47'N$, $54^{\circ}04'W$), about 11 miles SW, the coast is indented by a number of coves.


Chart 4842


58 **Branch Head** is a steep bluff 79 m (259 ft) in elevation, situated 4.5 miles SW of Red Head. **Hare's Ears**, two rocks 12 m (40 ft) in elevation, lie close off Branch Head. **Red Cove Rock**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), is situated nearly 2 miles south of Branch Head.

59 **Branch Cove** lies close NE of Branch Head. The settlement of **Branch**, population 309 in 2006, lies on the shores of the cove. The **Branch River** empties into the head of the cove. A bridge and causeway cross the river near its mouth; the bridge has a vertical clearance of 1.5 m (5 ft).

 60 Stone breakwaters extend from the east and west banks of the river. The area between the outer ends of the breakwaters may be confused and break during times of onshore wind and swell. Local knowledge is essential. Depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) were reported in 2007 but infilling is reported; caution is advised. The east side of the channel, close south and SE of the fish plant wharf, nearly dries; caution is advised. Port hand light **buoy** MB3 (11) is moored 0.2 mile SSE of the breakwaters.

 61 A **light** (10) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the west breakwater. A **light** (10.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the east breakwater. **Lights** (10.1, 10.51) are each shown from masts along the channel at the inner end of the west and east breakwaters respectively.

 62 A **wharf**, 94 m (308 ft) long, in disrepair and barricaded, and with three faces, is located at the inner end of the west breakwater. The south section, 22 m (72 ft), has a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) at its north end; the south end dries. The centre section, 42 m (138 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside. The north section, 30 m (98 ft) long, has depths of 0.3 to 0.9 m (1 to 3 ft) alongside. A small fish plant lies adjacent to the wharf. A **light** (10.2) is shown from a mast on the north end of the centre wharf section.


 63 The Public **wharf** is located close west of the previous wharf and is accessed through a narrow channel. The north face, 73 m (240 ft) long, has depths of 0.5 to 1.6 m (2 to 5 ft) alongside. The west face, 73 m (240 ft) long, has depths of 0.8 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside.


The south face, 52 m (171 ft) long, has depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside. Fresh water, electricity and waste oil collection are available.

Point Lance to Cape St. Mary's

64 **Point Lance** is low, but the land rises to an elevation of 100 m (328 ft) about 0.5 mile within it. Fairway light **buoy** ML (13) is moored nearly 0.5 mile SSE of Point Lance.

65 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Lance Rock**, with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft), lies about 1.5 miles south of Point Lance. **Bull, Cow and Calf**, black slate rocks 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, lie about 1.2 miles south of Bull Island Point. **Delaney Rock**, with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft), lies about 1 mile SSE of the same point. **The Sunker**, which dries 1.5 m (5 ft), is situated 0.4 mile south of Bull Island Point.

 66 **Lance Cove** lies between Point Lance and **Bull Island Point**, nearly 2 miles WNW. A gentle sloping beach borders the north shore of the cove. **Point Lance**, a fishing settlement with a population of 119 in 2006, is situated at the head of the cove. A large white **church** with a green roof is **conspicuous** from the south. A **fog signal** (13.5) of one blast every minute is sounded from a whistle on Bull Island Point ($46^{\circ}48'N$, $54^{\circ}06'W$).

 67 From Point Lance, the coast forms three coves and trends nearly 6 miles WNW to **Cape St. Mary's** ($46^{\circ}49'N$, $54^{\circ}12'W$), the SW extremity of the Avalon Peninsula. This cape has the appearance of a high tableland area and in conjunction with **Golden Bay** to the east and the shoreline to **Brierly Point** to the north, makes up the land portion of **Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve**. The seabird ecological reserve also has a marine component extending west from **Brierly Cove** for about 5 km (3 miles) and swinging south and east to a point about 4 km (2 miles) south of **Redland Point** (See map).

68 Due to the sensitive nature of this site, vessels longer than 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted in the reserve. During the breeding season, April 1 to October 30, motorized boats under 20 m (66 ft) are not permitted within 100 m (328 ft) of the cliffs containing nesting seabirds, and non-motorized boats are not permitted within 20 m (66 ft) of the nesting cliffs. Commercial fishers under 20 m (66 ft) engaged in fishing are not subject to these distance restrictions.

69 Boaters in the reserve are not permitted to operate a boat in a manner that disturbs wildlife or allows noise from the boat or persons on board to disturb wildlife.

70 Aircraft are not permitted to fly lower than 300 m (984 ft) when over the reserve, or take off or land within the reserve between April 1 and October 30.

71 At all times of the year, tour boat operators and guiding enterprises require a permit to operate in the reserve.

72 For further information or to obtain a permit, contact the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, *Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division*, at 709-637-2081, email naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/>.

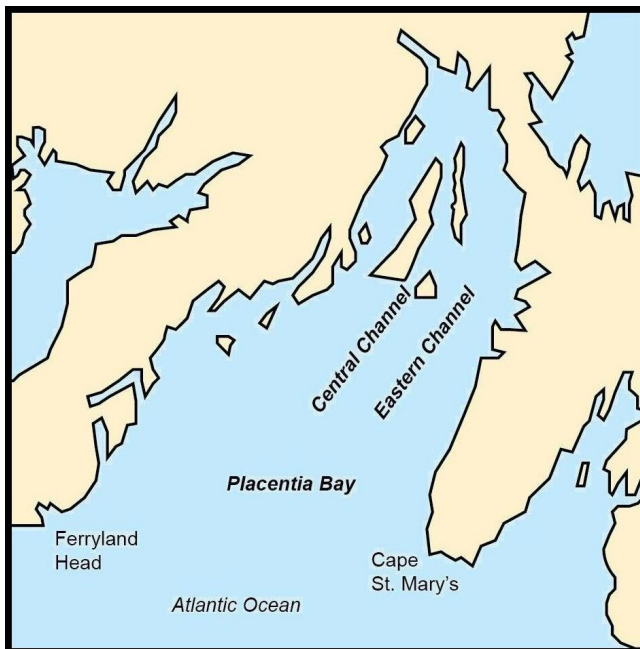


73 A **light** (14) is shown at an elevation of 119 m (390 ft) from a white tower on Cape St. Mary's. A **fog signal** (14.21) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points in 220°.

74 **Off-lying dangers.** — **St. Mary's Cays**, marked by starboard hand light and bell **buoy** M16 (12), are two small rocks, which dry 2 m (7 ft), situated 6.5 miles south of Cape St. Mary's. The sea generally breaks on these cays and on the shoal bank surrounding them, over a distance of about 0.4 mile. **False Cay**, a rock with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), lies about 1.2 miles NNE of St. Mary's Cays.

Chapter 5

Placentia Bay Eastern and Central Channels and Off-Lying Banks




Placentia Bay

Chart 4016


1 **Placentia Bay** is entered between Cape St. Mary's ($46^{\circ}50'N$, $54^{\circ}12'W$) and Ferryland Head, about 49 miles to the west, and extends about 60 miles in a NNE direction. It contains numerous islands, inlets, sounds, bays and harbours of which Argentia Harbour on the east side, Burin Harbour and Mortier Bay on the west side, and Arnold's Cove and Come By Chance at the head of the bay are the most important. Merasheen, Long and Red Islands divide the fairway into three channels. These islands are visible up to 25 miles on a fine day.

2 Eastern Channel, between the east side of the bay and the east sides of Red and Long Islands, is the widest and the least obstructed by shoals. Central Channel, between the west sides of Red and Long Islands and the east side of Merasheen Island, is narrow. Western Channel, between the west side of Merasheen Island and the west side of the bay, is somewhat obstructed by shoals, islets and rocks. A **ferry** operates between Argentia and Sydney, Nova Scotia during the summer months.

3 A **vessel traffic services system** is in operation for Placentia Bay and approaches. For details, consult the annual edition of *Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation*.

 4 **Pilotage** is compulsory in Placentia Bay. The pilot boarding station is in position $47^{\circ}20'N$, $54^{\circ}06.5'W$ (Chart 4622).

5 Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report their ETA, via any coastal radio station to Pilots, St. John's, 12 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The master of a vessel that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report 12 hours prior to the ETD.

 6 **Currents and tidal streams.** — When navigating in this area, great care should be taken because the currents and tidal streams are erratic. When passing off the entrance to Placentia Bay, the flow is more often into the bay than out of it. It has been reported that when the flow sets into Placentia Bay along the west shore, it sets out of the bay on the east side and vice versa. Rates

ST. BRIDE'S (2020)



of 2 to 3 knots are encountered in the bay during the approach of SE gales and during gales. Rates of 1.5 knots are sometimes encountered in good weather.

7 **Fog.** — During SW winds, dense fog is widespread throughout the bay with no clearing along the shores of the Avalon Peninsula. SW winds prevail during the summer and NW winds during the winter. With an easterly wind, the Avalon Peninsula can usually be sighted at a safe distance when approaching from the west. Visibility along this shore is reasonably good as the easterly wind is offshore, but fog may prevail farther out in the bay.

8 Numerous aquaculture sites exist within the Placentia Bay area containing various obstructions. In addition to the marine farms, mariners may encounter feed barges and other marine traffic associated with the aquaculture industry. Mariners are advised to maintain a safe distance and exercise caution when navigating in these areas. Avoid anchoring in or too close to current or abandoned aquaculture sites.

9 **Ice.** — Placentia Bay can have a considerable amount of ice early in February, but it is seldom completely filled before the middle of that month as south and SW winds are needed to drive the ice into the bay. When ice from the east rounds Cape St. Mary's, the action of tidal streams and currents near the east shore carries it as far as the Iona Islands ($47^{\circ}25'N$, $53^{\circ}58'W$). Heavy ice and small icebergs are occasionally carried up to Come By Chance Point, about 24 miles farther north.

East Side of Placentia Bay

Chart 4841


10 From Cape St. Mary's, the coast trends in a NNE direction for 26 miles to Point Verde, the south entrance point of Placentia Road. This coastline is bordered by many off-lying rocks and shoals. Numerous coves along the coast are fronted with gravel beaches suitable for small boat landings. In reduced visibility, mariners should not approach to within depths of less than 70 m (38 fm). The coast is 30 to 152 m (98 to 500 ft) high and the headlands are steep.


11 The town of **St. Bride's**, population 386 in 2006, is situated on the shores of **Distress Cove**, 6 miles north of Cape St. Mary's. During times of heavy onshore gales, this small craft harbour is reported to be inaccessible. A **conspicuous tower**, elevation 180 m (592 ft) and marked by red **lights**, is situated about 3.5 miles NNE of St. Bride's. A large radar **tower** is located nearby.


12 Starboard hand light **buoy** PSB2 (*14.4*) is moored about 0.4 mile SW of the harbour entrance. Port hand light **buoy** PSB3 (*14.5*) marks the harbour entrance close off the breakwaters. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** PSB3 and PSB4 (*14.5*, *14.41*) mark the harbour entrance close off the breakwaters.


13 Two breakwaters afford shelter to a small craft harbour. On the SE side of the SW breakwater, there is a Public **wharf** which is 98 m (322 ft) long. The

wharf has a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) alongside a 55 m (180 ft) long outer section. The inner section of the wharf, 43 m (141 ft) long, has depths of 0.9 to 2.3 m (3 to 8 ft) alongside. A fish plant and wharf are situated at the south end of the Public wharf. The wharf is 35 m (115 ft) long and has depths of 0.9 to 1.4 m (3 to 5 ft) alongside. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms, showers and waste oil collection are available.

 14 A **light** (14.6) is shown from mast on the NW end of the SW breakwater. Another **light** (14.8) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the previous Public wharf. A **fog signal** (15) of one blast on a whistle every 30 seconds is sounded from the headland south of Distress Cove (46°55'N, 54°11'W).

 15 Inside the small craft harbour, on its south end, there is a small boat area protected by a breakwater. Two floating **wharves** are moored on the south side of the breakwater. Depths of 1.6 to 2 m (5 to 7 ft) exist alongside the floating wharves. A **light** (14.56) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south floating wharf. Close south of the floating wharves there is a **wharf** 62 m (203 ft) long with a depth of about 1 m (3 ft) alongside. Two wharves 25 and 26 m (82 and 85 ft) long extend north and NW from the west end of the previously described wharf. There are depths of 0.9 to 1.1 m (3 to 4 ft) alongside the two wharves.


 16 The NE **breakwater-wharf** 155 m (509 ft) long has an 80-m (262-ft) long section of its centre removed. **Caution** is advised as depths of less than 1 m (3 ft) exist in this area where the removal took place. The remaining outer end of the breakwater-wharf about 35 m (115 ft) long is in three sections. The north face of this structure is protected with stones and is **foul**. A **light** (14.81) is shown from a mast on the SW end of the remaining breakwater-wharf section. A slipway and a small boat storage area are located close SE of the remaining outer breakwater-wharf section.

 17 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Nest Rock**, least depth 2.7 m (9 ft), on which the sea generally breaks, lies about 4 miles west of Distress Cove. **Perch Rock**, a 4.6 m (15 ft) patch, is situated 1.1 miles SSW of Nest Rock. A 7.6 m (25 ft) patch is located about 2.9 miles NE of Nest Rock. **Cuslett Rock**, a rocky patch with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is situated 1.5 miles offshore and 9 miles north of Cape St. Mary's. A small wharf, in ruins in 2007, is located at the settlement of **Cuslett**, about 2.2 miles north of Distress Cove.

18 **Patrick's Rock**, a 2.4 m (8 ft) patch, lies 1.5 miles off **Patrick's Cove**, which indents the coast 13.5 miles NNE of Cape St. Mary's. **Goose Shoal**, a rocky 7.3 m (24 ft) patch, lies 2.3 miles north of Patrick's Cove. The


Virgin Rocks, consisting of four black above-water rocks, the highest of which is 6 m (20 ft), lie 1.5 miles offshore and about 6 miles SSW of Point Verde. **Girdle Rock**, which dries 2.1 m (7 ft), is situated 1 mile SSW of the highest of the Virgin Rocks. **False Girdle**, a rocky 1.8 m (6 ft) shoal, and **South Rock**, with a depth of 3 m (10 ft), lie 0.3 mile SE and 0.6 mile south, respectively, of Girdle Rock.


19 **Placentia Road** is entered between **Point Verde** and **Crèvecoeur Point**, about 1.3 miles NE. **Gibraltar Rock**, with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PX2 (15.5), lies 1.3 miles WSW of Point Verde. **Signal Hill**, with an elevation of 115 m (379 ft), and **Castle Hill**, 103 m (339 ft) high, rise on the north side of the roadstead. **Privécoeur Shoal**, at a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), lies north of the range line, 0.5 mile WSW of Crèvecoeur Point.


 20 A **light** (16) is shown at an elevation of 29.9 m (98 ft) from a skeleton tower with a daymark having a white horizontal stripe located on Point Verde (47°14'N, 54°01'W)..


21 Fairway light and whistle **buoy** PCC (19) is moored about 6.8 miles NW of Point Verde. A **racon** (19.1), identification (• —), operates from the buoy.


22 **Conspicuous objects.** — A tower, elevation 268 m (879 ft) and marked by red **lights**, is situated 1.5 miles ESE of Point Verde. Another tower, elevation 177 m (581 ft), stands about 0.7 mile NE of Crèvecoeur Point. A large green water tank is located about 0.4 mile NNW of Freshwater Cove. There is a large church with a round dome situated about 0.35 mile south of Placentia Gut.

 23 **Leading lights** (17, 18), in line bearing 091°, are shown from skeleton towers with white daymarks having a red vertical stripe situated on the east shore of Placentia Road and mark the approach to Placentia Gut.

 24 **Caution.** — Due to the action of wind and currents, the sea bottom in Placentia Road, composed mostly of gravel, has been shifting from north to south. Depths south of the leading line may not be as charted.

 25 **Anchorage** should be avoided in the cove west of Castle Hill and in the vicinity of **Moll Point**, 0.8 mile NW of Crèvecoeur Point, due to **submarine cables** in these areas.

 26 At **Freshwater Cove**, nearly 0.5 mile ESE of Signal Hill, ruins of a former wharf exist. A private wharf exists at this location in 2007; caution is advised.

 27 **Placentia Harbour** is entered through **Placentia Gut**. The approach west of the bridge is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PX4 (18.2). Though

PLACENTIA HARBOUR (2020)



there are shallower depths in the approach, there is a least depth of about 4.6 m (15 ft) in the narrow passage. The harbour branches into a **Northeast Arm** that extends NE for about 1.5 miles and then eastward for 3 miles; and Southeast Arm. **Southeast Arm** is entered close south of Placentia Gut through a narrow channel navigable only by small boats. A partially submerged **wreck** lies at the entrance to Southeast Arm. A tie-up wall is located at Placentia. Ruins of a slipway exist in a small cove 0.5 mile SSE of the lift-bridge.

28 **Ice.** — Northeast Arm usually freezes over between early January and February, and usually breaks up by early April. During severe winters, the ice has not broken up before early May.

29 **Bridge.** — The channel under the vertical lift-bridge spanning Placentia Gut is 26 m (85 ft) wide. When the bridge is open, there is a vertical clearance of 21.3 m (70 ft), and when closed, it is 3.7 m (12 ft). Vessels requiring the bridge to be opened should contact the

bridge-master on VHF radiotelephone channel 10 (156.5 MHz) or by telephone at (709) 227-2154. If radio contact is not made, three long blasts should be sounded on a whistle or siren.



30 **Tidal streams.** — The current floods through Placentia Gut for about 4.5 hours and ebbs for about 7.5 hours. High water slack current occurs about 45 minutes after the predicted high tide at Argentia. A strong current will continue through the Narrows for about 1.7 hours after the high water slack at the Gut, however it has been observed that the low water slack occurs at the same time at both sites. These currents can attain rates of 9 knots.




31 **Caution.** — Vessels having drafts greater than 3 m (10 ft) should avoid entering Placentia Harbour. Mariners proceeding into the harbour should plan to arrive at Placentia Gut near high water slack. The hills along both arms are detached, rounded and fairly high,


PLACENTIA (JERSEYSIDE) PUBLIC WHARF (2020)






creating a tunnel effect for NE and SE winds. Strong NE winds can make mooring unsafe within the harbour.

32 The town of **Placentia**, population 1,712 in 2006, is located along the banks of the Southeast Arm and on the north side of Placentia Harbour. Provisions, fuel and accommodations are available. A small hospital and a dental clinic are located in Placentia.

 33 At Jerseyside, the easternmost Public **wharf** is 94 m (308 ft) long and extends to depths of 3.4 to 3.9 m (11 to 13 ft) alongside an outer end 51 m (167 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide. A **light** (18.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A floating wharf extends off the outer end of the easternmost Public wharf. A **wharf** 117 m (384 ft) long with depths of 1.2 to 2 m (4 to 7 ft) alongside extends SW from the inner end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.

 34 A shoal with a least depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) is located about 0.26 mile ENE of the easternmost Public wharf at Jerseyside; caution is advised.

 35 The westernmost Public **wharf** has an L-end 25 m (82 ft) long with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) alongside. A wharf 87 m (285 ft) long with depths of 1.3 to 2 m (4 to 7 ft) alongside extends NE from the inner end of the westernmost Public wharf. A slipway 6 m (20 ft) wide is located at the east end of the wharf.


  36 In Northeast Arm, about 1.9 miles NE of Placentia Gut, there is an L-shaped

wharf with depths of 3.2 to 4.2 m (10 to 14 ft) alongside an outer end 16 m (52 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, which was in ruins in 2007; caution is advised. Two slipways, 11 and 6 m (36 and 20 ft) wide, are located on the east side of the wharf.

37 **Approaches to Argentia.** — Argentia Harbour is approached between **Latine Point** (47°19'N, 54°00'W), the NW extreme of the **Argentia Peninsula**, and Fox Island, 2.3 miles to the north. **The Deadman**, drying 1.1 m (4 ft), lies about 0.7 mile SSW of Latine Point. **Moll Rock**, at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies 0.8 mile west of **Shalloway Point**, which is situated 2 miles south of Latine Point.


38 The Argentia Peninsula is triangular in shape, flat and rises to an elevation of 23 m (75 ft). The peninsula is marshy and is formed of gravel deposits faced by low sand cliffs about 9 m (30 ft) high. **The Marquise** is a narrow isthmus connecting the peninsula with the mainland.


A former United States naval base was located on the peninsula. A structure, in disrepair in 1993, extends about 0.2 mile from **Roche Point**, at the NE end of the peninsula.

 39 **Isaac Heads** are two remarkable conical hills rising close east of **Isaac Point**, 1 mile ENE of Roche Point. **Fox Island**, 0.5 mile long, rises to an elevation of 77 m (253 ft). It is partly wooded, the south part being bare from the summit. A few disused concrete structures lie on the east end of the island. A **light** (37) is shown from a square skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the SW end of Fox Island.

ARGENTIA HARBOUR (2007)





 40 **Caution.** — The north side of the approach channel is bordered by **Moratties Shoals**, with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft). When southerly winds prevail, there is a strong northerly set of about 3 knots towards these shoals. An obstruction, depth unknown, is charted about 0.28 mile WSW of Isaac Point; **caution** is advised. Three other obstructions are charted close north of the traffic lane leading into Argentia between **Rub Point**, about 0.8 mile NE of Isaac Point and Moratties Shoals.

 41 A **submarine cable** crossing Placentia Bay is laid close SE of the pilot boarding station. The cable is laid into Argentia Harbour about midway between Moratties Shoals and Roche Point. It is landed at Sandy Cove in Argentia Harbour. Caution is advised in this area and the chart should be consulted for cable location information.

42 **Argentia Harbour.** — From its entrance between **Low Room Point**, 1 mile SW of Isaac Point, and **Broad Cove Point**, 0.7 mile SE, the harbour trends 2 miles SW to the head of **Sandy Cove**. **Pearce Peak**, with an elevation of 148 m (485 ft), rises about 0.8 mile SW of Broad Cove Point.


43 Starboard hand light **buoys** A2, A4, A6, A8 and A10 (20, 23, 26, 26.5, 28) and port hand light **buoys** A11, A13 (28.3, 28.1) mark the channel into Argentia Harbour.

 44 **Leading lights** (29, 30), in line bearing 228°, are shown at the head of Sandy Cove from red daymarks with white vertical stripes.

 45 Argentia has been used as a supply base for the tendering of offshore drilling platforms and very large crude carriers (VLCC) when required. The port is managed by the Argentia Port Corporation which is part of the Argentia Management Authority and can be contacted by telephone at (709) 227-5502. Fresh water and stevedoring are available. An extensive list of shore services is available through the port office. The *Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre* is situated about 1.5 miles SSE of Latine Point. **Pilotage** is compulsory. (see beginning of this chapter)

46 **Conspicuous objects.** — A tower is situated about 1.9 miles SSE of Latine Point. Two towers, elevations of 151 and 167 m (495 and 548 ft) and marked by red **lights**, are situated close SW of Pearce Peak. Two towers are charted 0.2 mile north and NW of Berth 6. A large white building is located adjacent to Berth 1. Two large cement storage tanks are located close SW of this building.

47 **Ice.** — Argentia Harbour is a deep water port that in recent years is virtually ice free year round. During severe winters, ice rind has been reported to cover most of Cooper Cove for short periods, breaking up with rising temperatures and an increase of wind speed.

 48 **Swell and tidal streams.** — With SW winds of 40 to 50 knots, noticeable swells have been


ARGENTIA HARBOUR (NAVY AND FERRY WHARVES) (2005)




FOX HARBOUR (2020)





experienced in the area south of Isaac Heads. In the harbour, the tidal streams are weak and variable depending on the direction of the wind. With prevailing south and SW winds there is a NE set.


 49 The Public **wharf** (Fleet Dock) is comprised of Berths 1 to 3. Berths 1 and 2 are 150 m (492 ft) and 155 m (509 ft) long respectively with a depth of

11 m (36 ft) alongside. Berth 3 is 130 m (427 ft) long with depths of 7.8 to 8.3 m (26 to 27 ft) alongside. A **light** (28.2) is shown from a mast on the NE end of the Public wharf. For additional information, contact the *Argentia Management Authority* at telephone (709) 227-7390, (709) 227-5502, fax (709) 227-5592 or visit the Argentia Management Website at www.portofargentia.ca.

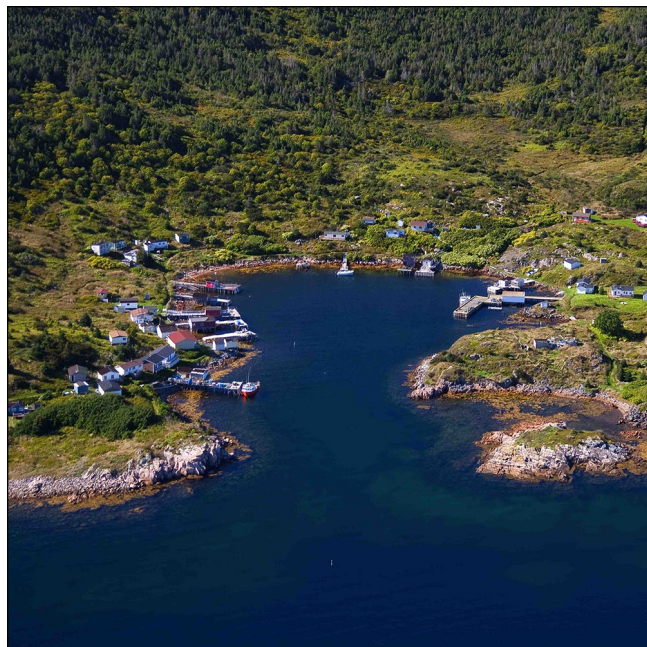
 50 The *Marine Atlantic* ferry **wharf**, (Berth 7), with a 14 m (46 ft) wide loading ramp, is situated about 0.3 mile SW of the Public wharf. The deck of this wharf has an elevation of 3 m (10 ft). Two dolphins, connected to the wharf by catwalks, give the structure an overall length of 166 m (545 ft). There is a least depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) alongside the ramp and 9.3 m (31 ft) alongside the outer end of the ferry wharf. Two privately maintained **lights** are shown on the outer dolphins of the ferry terminal. A small boat facility is located close north of the Marine Atlantic Ferry wharf.


 51 Close north of the ferry wharf is the *Marine Atlantic* coastal **wharf**, (Berth 6), which has a berthing length of 31 m (102 ft) with depths of 1.2 to 4.3 m (4 to 14 ft) alongside its outer 20 m (66 ft) length. The deck of this wharf has an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft).


 52 The Navy **wharf**, (Berths 8 and 9), are pile construction with concrete decks and depths of 8 to 10 m (26 to 33 ft) alongside. This wharf is reported closed to commercial vessel traffic, no equipment or vehicles permitted. A U.S. Navy **wharf**, 210 m (690 ft) long, is in ruins on the south shore of Sandy Cove.


 53 The harbour bottom at Argentia is generally rocky, mud and sand; it is poor holding ground. If strong winds are forecast, ships at **anchor** should prepare to get underway at short notice. **Anchorage** is available in 27 to 35 m (89 to 115 ft) near Witless Head, at the eastern extremity of Placentia Sound.


RED ISLAND HARBOUR (2015)





 54 **Placentia Sound** is entered between Isaac and Broad Cove Points. **Samson Point** rises to about 15 m (50 ft) and divides the sound into two parts with Fox Harbour to the north. Above **White Point**, the south part of the sound gradually narrows to its head. The land behind the north shore of the sound is high; some of the hills have elevations of 107 to 183 m (350 to 600 ft). A **submarine cable** crosses Placentia Sound in the vicinity of Samson Point. The area of Placentia Sound east of White Point freezes over and breaks up during the normal spring thaw.

 55 **Fox Harbour**, being relatively shallow, has a channel which provides safe access for small craft. Three rocks which dry at low water are located at the entrance to Fox Harbour. The channel is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** AF2, AF4 (36, 36.2) and AF5 (36.3). The town of **Fox Harbour**, with a population of 314 in 2006, lies on the shores of the harbour. There is a Public **wharf** on the SE side of the harbour. The wharf, with a bent outer end, is 31 m (102 ft) long with depths of 1.5 to 1.9 m (5 to 6 ft) alongside a 13 m (43 ft) long outer section.

 56 **Ship Harbour** is entered between Isaac Point and **Ship Harbour Point**, 2 miles to the NNE. An area with a radius of 0.4 mile, centered in position 47°20'28"N, 53°55'16"W, was previously used as an ammunition handling berth. Anchorage is not recommended in this vicinity. **Sugarloaf Hill** rises to an elevation of 245 m (804 ft), 0.7 mile NE of **Sugarloaf Point**. **Sharp Peak**, 255 m (837 ft) high, stands about 1.3 miles NNE of Sugarloaf Hill.

 57 The settlement of **Ship Harbour** is situated on the west shore of the harbour. On the west shore of the harbour, 0.9 mile NNE of Sugarloaf Point, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**. It is 48 m (157 ft) long with a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) alongside a 12 m (40 ft) wide outer end. A rock, at a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is located close south of the outer end of the wharf. A slipway 6 m (20 ft) wide is located on the south side of the wharf. Several fish stages are situated to the north of this wharf.

 58 Another Public **wharf**, 31 m (102 ft) long with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside a 3.3 m (11 ft) wide outer end, is situated in **Conway Cove**.

 59 The area north of Sugarloaf Point freezes and breaks up at the same time as the inner part of Argentia Harbour. Vessels may **anchor** in Conway Cove or anywhere in the harbour above this cove as convenient.

LONG HARBOUR (2007)



Eastern Channel

Charts 4622, 4617

60 **Eastern Channel**, which leads to Come By Chance Harbour at the head of Placentia Bay, is entered between Fox Island and **Stony Point**, the SE extremity of **Red Island**. Red Island is the southernmost of the east group of islands in the inner part of Placentia Bay. The island has two summits: the south one rises to an elevation of 884 feet (269 m) and has a grey spot on its SW slope which appears as a small cloud or smoke when seen from the west. The north summit, known as **The Tolt**, is a sharp conical hill 723 feet (220 m) in elevation with a white stripe extending more than half way down its NW side. The east side of the island is steep-to and, except in the approaches to Red Island Harbour, has no dangers more than 0.2 mile from the shore.



61 **Red Island Harbour**, a small inlet, lies on the east side of the island near the north end, and is entered close south of **Herring Point** ($47^{\circ}24'N$, $54^{\circ}09'W$). A **light** (49) is shown at an elevation of 53 feet (16.1 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe situated on Herring Point. Port hand light **buoys** ER1, ER3 and ER5 (49.3, 49.12, 49.1) mark the approach into Red Island Harbour. There is a small seasonal settlement on the shores of the harbour. On the north end of the harbour is a **wharf** 82 feet (25 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide with depths of 6

to 8 feet (1.7 to 2.3 m) alongside its south face. **Wild Cove**, an indentation on the north coast of Red Island, affords **anchorage** protected from southerly winds.

62 The **Iona Islands** lie in two groups on the east side of Eastern Channel. **Merchant Island**, conical and rising to an elevation of 310 feet (94 m), lies with its south extremity 2.1 miles NNE of Fox Island. A large patch of white moss at its summit makes it **conspicuous** from the south. **Hole in the Wall Island**, 130 feet (40 m) in elevation, has a hole in its NE side; it is the SW island of the south group. **Fish Rock**, a detached rock 10 feet (3 m) high and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** ELH (37.4), lies 1.7 miles SW of Hole in the Wall Island.



63 **Red Island Shoal**, an isolated rocky ledge with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) and marked by west cardinal light and whistle **buoy** EDD (22), lies 2.8 miles west of Hole in the Wall Island.

64 **Rowland Rock**, drying 5 feet (1.5 m) and steep-to, is situated 1.4 miles ENE of Red Island Shoal. A bank with less than 10 fathoms (18 m) extends 0.8 mile SSE from the rock, terminating in a 15 foot (4.6 m) rocky patch. **Long Harbour Head** ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $53^{\circ}56'W$) is steep and wooded, and lies 1.5 miles SE of Merchant Island at the south entrance to Long Harbour.

Chart 4617





65 **St. Croix Point** ($47^{\circ}25'N$, $53^{\circ}55'W$) lies 2.5 miles north of Long Harbour Head, at the north


MOUNT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (2020)




entrance to Long Harbour. **Tom Power Lookout**, a remarkable conical hill with an elevation of 171 m (561 ft), lies 1.7 miles ENE of St. Croix Point. On the south shore of Long Harbour, **Tom Walsh Lookout**, 177 m (581 ft) in elevation, is situated nearly 1.5 miles NE of Long Harbour Head. **Shag Rocks** are two islets in the middle of the entrance to Long Harbour. The east islet is 18 m (59 ft) high. A **light** (37.5) is shown at an elevation of 12.8 m (42 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, situated on the west islet.

66 **Tim Barrett Rock** is located on the south shore of Long Harbour about 1 mile south of the west tip of Crawley Island. A shoal with a least depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** EL2 (37.45) is located about 0.2 mile NE of Tim Barrett Rock.

  67 **Point of the Gut**, situated about 2 miles east of St. Croix Point, and **Crawley Island**, 58 m (190 ft) in elevation, close south of the point, separate Long Harbour from **St. Croix Bay**. **Bald Head**, a precipitous headland rising to a conical mound 37 m (121 ft) high close to the shore, is situated 1.7 miles NNW of St. Croix Point. An **anchorage** area with a depth of 62 m (203 ft) is located 1.2 miles SW of St. Croix Point. Marine farms may be encountered in St. Croix Bay; caution is advised.

 68 **Long Harbour** is a Public Harbour; the harbour limit is a line drawn from the west end of

St. Croix Point 180° to the opposite shore. **Pilotage** is compulsory. (see the beginning of this chapter). The town of **Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights**, population 211 in 2006, is situated on the north shore of the harbour.

 69 The Vale **wharf**, 260 m (853 ft) long, is located about 1.2 miles east of Crawley Island. A dolphin extension, 38 m (125 ft) long, is joined to the outer end of the main structure by a catwalk. A **light** (privately maintained) is shown from the NW corner of the dolphin. There are depths of 12.5 to 13.1 m (41 to 43 ft) alongside the north face, 200 m (656 ft) long. The south face of the wharf contains a conveyor system and cannot be used for berthing vessels. Two large tanks and several large buildings are located adjacent to the wharf. Two large cranes and hoppers that travel on a track system operate on and adjacent to the wharf. A **submarine pipeline** originating about 0.4 mile east of the outer end of the Vale wharf extends into Long Harbour in a WSW direction for about 2.7 miles; **caution** is advised.

70 Fish havens over artificial features, with least depths of 5 and 3 m (16 and 10 ft), have been established about 0.2 mile north and 0.3 mile NE respectively of the outer end of the previously mentioned wharf; caution is advised.

71 The inner part of Long Harbour, which is shallow, is entered through a narrow channel containing a drying rock on its NW side, located about 0.5 mile NE of the wharf and dolphin, previously mentioned. A cautionary light **buoy**

FAIR HAVEN APPROACH (2005)



FAIR HAVEN PUBLIC WHARVES (2020)



is moored in the inner part of Long Harbour, about 0.2 mile SE of **Haddock Point**.



72 The settlement of Mount Arlington Heights is located on the mainland, north of Crawley Island. The Public **wharf** consists of two L-shaped structures joined by a wharf; fresh water is available. The west wharf is 67 m (220 ft) long with a depth of 3.9 m

(13 ft) alongside a 25 m (82 ft) long outer end. A **light** (37.509) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the west wharf. The east wharf is 30 m (98 ft) long with a 13 m (43 ft) long outer end, which was in ruins and barricaded in 2007. A wharf, 47 m (154 ft) long with depths of 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) alongside, joins the two structures. A slipway 6 m (20 ft) wide is situated close east of the wharf.



73 There is **anchorage** for small vessels in 9 m (30 ft), mud, between Crawley Island and Mount Arlington Heights. There is good **anchorage** 0.2 to 0.8 mile from the head of St. Croix Bay. Marine farms may be encountered near Crawley Island; caution is advised.

74 The **Brine Islands** are a group of islets and rocks situated off the coast near Bald Head. The largest and highest of the group is **Woody Island**, 32 m (105 ft) in elevation, situated at the south end of the group. The north part of this group is known as **Grassy Islands**, a group of rocks and islets with a maximum elevation of 17 m (56 ft). **Blue Shag Island**, 4.6 m (15 ft) high and the north islet of the Brine Islands, is so named because of the bluish-grey colour of its rock which is unlike any other in the area. **Corbin Head**, rising to an elevation of 21 m (69 ft), lies about 1.2 miles north of Bald Head. **Red Cove Head** lies 2 miles north of Corbin Head; it forms the south entrance point of **Red Cove** and Fair Haven.



75 **Fair Haven** is entered between Red Cove Head and **Fair Haven Point** ($47^{\circ}31'N$, $53^{\circ}55'W$), nearly 1 mile north. The **Trinny Cove Islands** lie off this part of the coast. **Grassy Island**, the NW and most prominent of these islands, is 9.1 m (30 ft) in elevation, flat and covered with grass. **Fair Haven Island**, 1.8 m (6 ft) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile west of Fair Haven Point. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** PFH2 (37.7) and PFH1 (37.6) are moored about 0.8 mile west and 0.55 mile WNW of the south tip of Fair Haven Island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PFH5 (37.51) is located on the west shore of Fair Haven, about 0.5 mile NE of Fair Haven Point. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) is located 100 m (328 ft) WSW; caution is advised.



76 On the southeast shore of this inlet is an irregular-shaped **wharf** 40 m (131 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, in ruins in 2007. There is a small shed and a 6 m (20 ft) wide slipway in disrepair at the inner end of the wharf.



77 At the north end of the inlet, an L-shaped Public **breakwater-wharf** extends 69 m (226 ft) from the west shore. The outer face of the north side of the breakwater-wharf is 21 m (69 ft) long with a depth of 2.5 m (8 ft). The adjoining centre face is 12 m (39 ft) long, with depths of 3.2 to 4.6 m (10 to 15 ft). The inner face of the north side is 30 m (98 ft) long and has depths of 2 to 3.4 m (7 to 11 ft) alongside its outer 15 m (49 ft) length. A **light** (37.52) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater wharf. Close NE, another L-shaped **wharf** extends 26 m (85 ft) to a depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside a 15 m (49 ft) long outer end. A large shed is located behind

this wharf. A 43 m (141 ft) long **wharf**, which nearly dries, joins the two structures. Fresh water and waste oil collection are available. A slipway and small boat storage area are located about 0.1 mile NE of the wharf.

78 **Burnt Head**, situated 2 miles north of Fair Haven Point, is the west extremity of the slopes of a flat-topped isolated range with a peak, 55 m (180 ft) in elevation, at each end. **Shag Roost**, a conical islet 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, which shows white against the coast, is situated about 0.7 mile north of Burnt Head. Off this part of the coast are many drying rocks and shoals.

79 **Great Seal Island** ($47^{\circ}28'N$, $54^{\circ}07'W$), situated nearly 3 miles north of Red Island, rises to an elevation of 106 m (348 ft). Its SE side is faced by steep cliffs, then it slopes gradually to the NW. **Little Seal Islands** are a group of islets about 0.5 mile SSW of Great Seal Island. The NE islet and highest of the group, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, is covered with small trees. **Seal Island Rocks**, with a least depth of 12.8 m (42 ft), lie about 0.6 mile south of Little Seal Islands.



80 **Iron Island**, 75 m (246 ft) in elevation, bluff, flat-topped and steep-to, is situated 1.2 miles east of Great Seal Island. **Iron Island Bank**, lying SW of Iron Island, has a least depth of 12.8 m (42 ft) situated nearly 0.4 mile SW of the island. **Ironskull Rock**, 4 m (13 ft) in elevation, lies nearly 0.5 mile SE of Iron Island. A **light** (45.2) is shown at an elevation of 10.4 m (34 ft) from a skeleton tower on the rock.

81 **Buffett Head**, the south extremity of **Long Island**, is situated 0.6 mile north of Iron Island. It consists of a remarkable perpendicular cliff, 91 m (299 ft) high, rising to **Ironskull Hill**, at an elevation of 183 m (600 ft), situated 1 mile to the north. **Dog Islands** are three wooded islands separated from the east side of Long Island by a channel about 0.2 mile wide. The south and highest island is 41 m (135 ft) in elevation, situated 1 mile NNE of Buffett Head. **Isaac Island**, 33 m (108 ft) in elevation, with **Dicks Island**, 53 m (174 ft) in elevation, situated close NE, lie close off the south entrance point to Buffett Harbour.





82 **Buffett Island** ($47^{\circ}32'N$, $54^{\circ}03'W$), conical and 46 m (151 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.6 mile ENE of the NE extremity of Dicks Island. A **light** (45) is shown at an elevation of 14.6 m (48 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, located on the SE extremity of the island.

83 **Matthew Rock**, which dries 0.6 m (2 ft), but on which the sea does not always break, lies about 0.2 mile north of Buffett Island. **Buffett Bank**, with a least depth of 17.4 m (57 ft) and marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** E3 (44.8), is situated 0.8 mile ENE of Buffett Island.

LITTLE HARBOUR (2020)



 84 **Buffett Harbour** is entered between the north side of Dicks Island and the coast, about 0.2 mile to the north. The harbour provides excellent **anchorage** for small vessels. It is sometimes partially or completely frozen over from the end of February to early April.

 85 **Little Harbour** lies about 1.5 miles NNW of Buffett Island. There is good small craft **anchorage** in the harbour. **Little Harbour Rock**, drying 1.8 m (6 ft), lies about 0.2 mile ENE of the entrance to Little Harbour.





 86 **Collett Cove Island**, an islet 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lies close off the south entrance point of Collett Cove, about 1.7 miles NNW of Little Harbour. **Collett Cove** affords fair **anchorage** for small vessels.

Chart 4839

87 Between **Greep Head** ($47^{\circ}36'N, 54^{\circ}05'W$) and a point 1 mile NNE, there is a considerable bight. **Green Island**, 23 m (75 ft) in elevation, is the south of a group of islets lying about 0.3 mile offshore in the north part of this bight. **Shag Roost** is the north islet of the group. **Haystack Bank**, with a least depth of 18.6 m (61 ft) and marked by starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** E4 (44.5), lies about 2.5 miles east of Shag Roost.

 88 **Haystack Harbour** is formed to the west of a wedge-shaped peninsula, 78 m (256 ft) in elevation, the south extremity of which lies about 1 mile

NNE of Shag Roost. This peninsula is connected to Long Island by a shingle beach near its north end. Small vessels may obtain good **anchorage** in the harbour in 9 m (5 fm), sheltered from all winds. **Haystack**, a rock 15 m (49 ft) high and appearing as two rocks side by side, is situated close north of the peninsula forming the east side of Haystack Harbour. A **light** (43.7) is shown at an elevation of 18.7 m (61 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white rectangular daymark on Haystack.

  89 **Long Island Point**, the north end of Long Island, lies 3 miles NNW of Haystack. A **light** (44) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe located on the point. A dangerous underwater rock with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less is located 0.1 mile north of Long Island Point; caution is advised.

90 **Cheese Island**, 44 m (144 ft) in elevation, lies 0.6 mile NNW of Long Island Point. **The Jerseyman**, a rock 6 m (20 ft) high, is situated 0.3 mile south of Cheese Island. **Bread Island**, 70 m (230 ft) in elevation, conical and wooded, lies 0.4 mile NNE of Cheese Island. **Bread Island Shoal**, least depth 18.5 m (61 ft) and marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** E7 (43), extends 0.9 mile NNE from Bread Island. **Coombes Rock**, with a depth of 18.5 m (61 ft) and marked by starboard hand light and whistle **buoy** E6 (43.5), lies nearly 2 miles east of Cheese Island.

91 **Pinchgut Point** ($47^{\circ}36'N, 53^{\circ}57'W$) is long, narrow and sloping, with a rock drying 1.5 m (5 ft) close off its west side. **Great Pinchgut** is a bay lying close east of

SOUTHERN HARBOUR (2020)



Pinchgut Point; sunken dangers lie as much as 0.25 mile off its shores in places, and it affords no shelter.

92 **Little Harbour Island**, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation and flat-topped, lies 1 mile NW of Pinchgut Point. **Allen Shoal**, a rock with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), is situated nearly 0.6 mile SW of Little Harbour Island. **Big Sunker Rocks**, a rocky patch with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft), lies 0.3 mile NW of the same island.

93 Between Pinchgut Point and **Brennan Point**, 1.5 miles to the north, the shore is rugged and bordered by a bank with rocks off all the points. A range of hills rises to an elevation of 205 m (673 ft) within Great Pinchgut and Brennan Point. From the south, this range appears as a square hummock while the shore is flat.

94 Between Brennan Point and **Little Harbour Head**, about 1.5 miles north, there is a bay with **Little Harbour** at its head. **Salls Island**, with an elevation of 18 m (59 ft), lies close offshore, about 0.3 mile SE of Little Harbour Head; it is connected to the coast by a shallow bank. A rock at an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) lies 0.1 mile SSW of Salls Island. **Sly Boots**, a rock with a depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) and marked by isolated danger light **buoy** EE (38), lies about 0.5 mile SW of Salls Island.

95 **Little Harbour** is entered through a narrow channel, about 46 m (151 ft) wide, between rocks and is suitable only for small craft. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** EE3 and EE4 (38.08, 38.09) mark the channel into

Little Harbour. The settlement of **Little Harbour East**, population 118 in 2006, is situated inside the cove.



96 The Public **wharf** has two piers joined by a wharf, 55 m (180 ft) long, with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside. The north pier extends 35 m (115 ft) to a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. The south pier is 45 m (148 ft) long on its inside face and 6 m (20 ft) wide, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft), at its outer end; fresh water is available. A **light** (38.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south pier. Caution is advised as depths of 1 to 1.5 m (3 to 5 ft) exist close off the south face of the south pier. A slipway, 6 m (20 ft) wide, and small boat storage area are located close north of the Public wharf.



97 **La Manche Head** (47°41'N, 53°57'W), situated 2.2 miles north of Little Harbour Head, is the SE extremity of a peninsula which separates **La Manche Bay** from Little Southern Harbour. The land in this vicinity consists of high barren ranges of hills, culminating at the head of La Manche Bay in a summit, 187 m (614 ft) in elevation, surmounted by a cairn. **Anchorage** is available in La Manche Bay in 11 to 13 m (6 to 7 fm), gravel, sheltered from winds from the NW, through north and east to south.

98 **Woody Island**, 8 m (26 ft) in elevation, is the southernmost and **Grassy Island** is the northernmost of a group of islets and rocks lying off the west side of the peninsula separating La Manche Bay from Little Southern Harbour. **Winging Rocks** are two barren rocks, the south one 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, the other 1.5 m (5 ft), situated

ARNOLD'S COVE (2020)



in the approach to Little Southern Harbour. Fairway light buoy ES (38.5) is moored nearly 0.15 mile SSE of the south Winging Rock.

99 **Little Southern Harbour** is entered between Grassy Island and the south extremity of **Butler Head**, about 0.6 mile north. Butler Head rises to an elevation of 46 m (151 ft). The town of **Southern Harbour**, population 474 in 2006, lies on the west shore of the harbour. Marine farms may be encountered near Butler Head and in Little Southern Harbour; caution is advised. Electricity, fresh water and waste oil collection are available at Southern Harbour.

100 The fish plant, a large white building, has a **wharf** 34 m (112 ft) long with a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) alongside. An adjacent 43 m (141 ft) wharf section was in ruins in 2007. Fuel and fresh water are available to fishers.

101 A U-shaped Public **wharf** for local boats is situated in a small cove close north of the fish plant. The wharf is 181 m (594 ft) long with depths of 0.5 to 2.8 m (2 to 9 ft) alongside.

102 The southernmost L-shaped Public **wharf** has been reported removed.

103 Another L-shaped Public **wharf**, located about 0.1 mile to the NE, extends 32 m (105 ft) to a depth of 6.7 m (22 ft) alongside a 31 m (102 ft) long outer face. Fresh water and waste oil collection are available. A 6

m (20 ft) wide slipway is situated on the west side of the facility.

104 Another Public **wharf**, protected by a stone breakwater, is located about 0.5 mile NNE of the fish plant and wharf at Southern Harbour. A **light** (38.56) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. The Public **wharf** is 51 m (167 ft) long and 8 m (26 ft) wide with depths of 3.1 to 4.3 m (10 to 14 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) section of the north side of the wharf. The south side of the wharf has depths of 3.7 to 4.3 m (12 to 14 ft) alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) section.

105 **Great Southern Harbour** is entered between Butler Head and **Goose Head**, about 2 miles NNW. The shores slope down from wooded ranges of hills. The harbour is open and the holding ground is poor. **Goose Island**, grass covered with steep rock sides, is 19 m (62 ft) in elevation and is separated from Goose Head by a channel 0.1 mile wide with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft). A **submarine cable** is laid across Great Southern Harbour from a cove about 0.25 mile east of Butler Head and terminates about 0.8 mile NE of Goose Head.

106 A **marine service centre** is situated on the SE shore of the harbour. There is a travelift, lifting capacity 50 tonnes, storage area and a **conspicuous** blue repair building. There is a U-shaped haulout 21 m (69 ft) long and 6.3 m (21 ft) wide, with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) (*See Appendix*). A shoal, with a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** EGS (38.55), is located about 0.2 mile NW of the marine service centre.

107 **Arnold's Cove** is situated between Goose Head and **Adams Head**, 1 mile west. Adams Head, with an elevation of 32 m (105 ft), is a flat-topped barren mound. Close south of Adams Head lies **Bordeaux Island** (47°45'N, 54°02'W), 42 m (138 ft) in elevation, bluff and wooded, with a remarkable vein of quartz running down the cliffs near its south extremity.

108 Fairway light **buoy** EA (38.8) is moored about 0.6 mile east of the northern tip of Bordeaux Island. A **light** (39) is shown at an elevation of 26.5 m (87 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe located on the SW side of Bordeaux Island.

109 The town of **Arnold's Cove**, population 1,003 in 2006, is situated on the east shore of the cove. Provisions and dry goods are available. Customs services are available at Arnold's Cove by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*). Medical and dental clinics are located in the town. Rocks extend as much as 0.2 mile off the west shore of Arnold's Cove. **Round Rock**, drying 1.8 m (6 ft), lies nearly 0.2 mile east of Adams Head.

WHIFFIN HEAD (NEWFOUNDLAND TRANSSHIPMENT TERMINAL) (2005)



110 There is a fish plant near the inner end of the wharf; fresh water, electricity, waste oil collection and washrooms are available. A rock with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** EA2 (38.75) is located about 0.12 mile WSW of the outer end of the west pier of the Public wharf at Arnold's Cove; caution is advised. There is a stone breakwater with a bent outer end extending 125 m (410 ft) in a northerly direction from the shore, located about 100 m (328 ft) west of the westernmost Public wharf at Arnold's Cove. A **light** (38.7) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater.

111 There is **anchorage** in Arnold's Cove in 9 to 14 m (30 to 46 ft), sheltered from all winds except those from between south and west. For smaller vessels, good **anchorage** is available in 6 to 9 m (3 to 5 fm), sheltered from all winds.

112 **Come By Chance** is an open bay at the east side of the head of Placentia Bay, between Adams Head and **Come By Chance Point**, 2.5 miles NNE. Depths in the bay vary from 73 m (40 fm) at the entrance to 5.5 m (3 fm), 0.7 mile from its head. The shores are fairly low and a stream discharges through shoal flats at its head. **Jonathan Lookout**, situated about 5.2 miles north of Come By Chance Point, is an isolated conical hill 217 m (712 ft) in elevation. **Powder Horn Hill**, 318 m (1,045 ft) in elevation, stands about 1.7 miles SE of Jonathan Lookout.

113 **Whiffin Head** (47°46'N, 54°01'W) is a low point lying nearly 1.5 miles NNE of Adams Head. **Fox Head**,

lying 1.1 miles NNE of Whiffin Head, is also a low point with rocky ledges and shoal water extending west for over 0.1 mile. A shoal with a least depth of 18.3 m (60 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** EW2 (38.65) is located about 4 miles SW of Come by Chance Point. The northern extremity of **Big Shoal** located 4 miles west of Come by Chance Point is marked by west cardinal light **buoy** EWC (38.67). There is an isolated shoal patch on the SE extremity of **Big Shoal**, situated 2.5 miles SSW of Come By Chance Point, least depth 20 m (66 ft). It is marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** E9 (39.1). **Woody Island Shoal**, with a depth of 17.4 m (57 ft), lies about 4 miles WSW of Come By Chance Point.

114 Starboard hand light **buoy** E10 (39.2) is moored about 1.5 miles SSE of Come By Chance Point. Port hand light and bell **buoy** E11 (39.3) is moored about 0.8 mile SSW of Come By Chance Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** E12 (39.4) is moored about 0.9 mile west of Fox Head. Starboard hand light **buoy** E14 (39.31), marking a 9.1 m (30 ft) shoal, is moored about 0.2 mile SSE of the south end of the oil terminal. An ODAS light **buoy** (privately maintained) is moored about 1.7 miles SW of Come By Chance Point.

115 Close north of Whiffin Head, the **Newfoundland Transshipment Terminal** extends 378 m (1,242 ft) from the shore. The north berth, Loading Platform 1 and the south berth Loading Platform 2 are 310 m (1,018 ft) long. The terminal's two loading platforms have a deck elevation of 5.9 m (19 ft). The remaining

COME BY CHANCE (NORTH ATLANTIC REFINING LTD.) (2005)




dolphins have a deck elevation of 5 m (16 ft). A depth of 19.9 m (65 ft) is situated about 170 m (558 ft) west of the NE end of the terminal. A private **buoy** marking a depth of 17.8 m (58 ft) is located 0.3 mile NW of the NE end of the

COME BY CHANCE (NORTH ATLANTIC REFINING LTD.) (TUG BERTH) (2005)





terminal. Customs services are available at the terminal by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).

116  Privately maintained **lights** are shown from all dolphins. A privately maintained light is shown from the north extremity of the tug berth close north of the main structure. The terminal is equipped with 100 tonne SWL quick release mooring hooks and the north breasting dolphin at the most northern of the two tanker berths is equipped with a 200 tonne bollard. A small crane used for loading supplies is located on Loading Platform 1.


117 Crude carriers up to 159,000 DWT use this facility. Two escort and docking tugs with firefighting capabilities are permanently on station. The tank farm has large crude oil storage tanks that are **conspicuous** from seaward.

118 A **conspicuous** orange and white radio tower, elevation 118 m (387 ft) and marked by red **lights**, stands 0.55 mile ENE of Whiffin Head. A radar tower, elevation 98 m (322 ft), is situated close west of the radio tower. A **conspicuous** flame tower, elevation 108 m (354 ft), is located about 0.2 mile south of the North Atlantic refinery.


119  Come By Chance is a Public Harbour operating as a deep water oil port. **Pilotage** is compulsory (see the beginning of this chapter). Customs services are available at Come By Chance by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*). The adjacent settlement of **Come By Chance** has a medical clinic.


120  **Leading lights** (39.41, 39.42), in line bearing 040°, are shown from towers with red


daymarks and white vertical stripes located about 0.6 mile north of North Atlantic Refinery.


 121 **Anchorage** areas AA, B1, B2, C1, C2, DD, EE and H1 and H2 are charted at the head of Placentia Bay. Anchorage areas AA, B2 and C1 are normally used for very large crude carriers (VLCC's). With the exception of shuttle tankers, anchorage area AA will not be used if winds are forecast in excess of 35 knots in the direction clockwise from south to west. The remaining anchorage areas are normally used for product carriers, with area EE restricted to vessels of less than 10,000 dwt.


122 Except in cases of emergency, anchorage areas H1 and H2 will not be available during the periods of May 15 to July 15 and October 15 to December 31, due to fishing activity. If further restrictions are required due to fishing activity, the fishing industry will provide the Canadian Coast Guard with prior notification.



 123 The *North Atlantic Refining Ltd.* L-shaped deep water oil terminal, located about 0.5 mile south of **Long Point**, extends 914 m (3,000 ft) from the shore to an outer end 463 m (1520 ft) long. The elevation of the deck of the wharf is 4.6 m (15 ft).


 124 Berth 1, 456 m (1500 ft) long, on the terminal's west side, has a least depth alongside of 28.4 m (93 ft), near its south end. Crude carriers up to 326,000 dwt use this berth. Berth 2, 356 m (1,000 ft) long, located on the east side of the terminal, has a least depth of 15.4 m (51 ft) near its north end. This berth is used by product carriers up to 67,000 dwt.

 125 Quick release mooring hooks, capable of withstanding 90.7 tonnes, are located at both berths. Services available include, fuel, fresh water, supplies, minor repairs and cargo inspection and surveying. Three tugs with fire fighting capabilities are permanently on station. Privately maintained **lights** are shown from each end of the oil terminal.

 126 The tug wharf is located on the north side, at the inner end of the North Atlantic Refinery terminal. It has a docking face 105 m (344 ft) long with a depth of 5.4 m (18 ft) alongside its north end. A shoal area, least depth 4.5 m (15 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** EC1 (38.2), is located 0.1 mile west of the tug berth.

 127 A **wharf**, 49 m (161 ft) long at the outer face with a depth of 7 m (23 ft) alongside, is located 0.7 mile NE of the oil terminal. Several floating wharves used by small boats are moored on the north side of the wharf.

  128 At **Coopers Cove**, about 1 mile north of the oil terminal, a breakwater 79 m (259 ft) long protects an L-shaped **wharf** 81 m (266 ft) long with an outer end 24 m (80 ft) in length. Both structures were in ruins in 2007; caution is advised. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf.

 129 **Currents and tidal streams.** — Observations made at numerous points in Come By Chance show the wind as the dominant factor in horizontal water movements, with the tide and fresh water influence being secondary. Off the oil refinery wharf, the flow is generally weak and at other points the rates are from 0.2 to 0.6 knot, with a maximum rate of 1 knot. The direction of flow is variable.


Off-lying Banks and Central Channel

Chart 4622

130 **Banks in outer part of Placentia Bay.** — **Merasheen Bank** and **White Sail Bank**, which forms its north part, with depths less than 30 fathoms (55 m), extend about 13 miles north from a position about 12 miles SSE of Marticot Island.


131 **Telegraph Rock**, the shoalest head on Merasheen Bank with a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), lies near the middle of the bank, about 9 miles SE of Marticot Island. From this rock, shoals with depths of 5 to 9 fathoms (9 to 16.5 m) extend SSW at intervals to **Upper Big Shoal**, with a depth of 9½ fathoms (17.4 m), situated near the south end of the bank. **Southern Ridge**, with a depth of 11 fathoms (20 m), is the southernmost shoal on Merasheen Bank.


132 **Northward Rock** lies on the north end of White Sail Bank, about 7 miles ENE of Marticot Island; this rock has a least depth of 42 feet (12.8 m). **Joes Ground**, rock, with a depth of 33 feet (10.1 m), is situated 0.9 mile SW of Northward Rock. **Outer Burgeo Ground**, a rocky patch lying nearly 2 miles east of Joes Ground, has a depth of 36 feet (11 m). The shoalest patch on this bank is a 28 foot (8.5 m) rock, situated 0.7 mile west of Outer Burgeo Ground.


 133 **Bennett Bank** lies close east of the north part of Merasheen Bank. It has a least depth of 36 feet (11 m) over **Hollett Rock**, situated near the north edge of the bank. **New Bank**, with a least depth of 13 fathoms (24 m), lies about 5.5 miles west of Telegraph

Rock. A **spoil area** is marked on the chart by a pecked line, north of White Sail Bank.

134 **Central Channel**, in Placentia Bay, lies between the west sides of Red and Long Islands and the east side of Merasheen Island. There are also entrances to it between Red and Great Seal Islands, and between Great Seal and Long Islands.

 135 **Dangers.** — **Red Island Rock**, with a depth of 51 feet (15.5 m), and **Neverfail Rock**, with a depth of 60 feet (18.3 m), lie 3 and 1.7 miles SW of **Ragged Point** ($47^{\circ}21'N$, $54^{\circ}11'W$), the south extremity of Red Island. **Murphy Rock**, with a depth of 42 feet (12.8 m), is situated 2.3 miles WSW of Ragged Point.

 136 A rocky shoal, with a depth of 31 feet (9.4 m), lies 0.5 mile SW of **Hole in the Wall Point**, the SW extremity of Red Island. **Charley Rock**, with a depth of 26 feet (7.9 m), is situated about 3.5 miles WSW of Hole in the Wall Point. There are several other rocks at greater depths in this area, including **Hennessy Rock**, **Owen Rock** and **Allen Rock**. The sea is said to break on all these rocks in bad weather.

 137 **Barrett Rock**, with a depth of 31 feet (9.4 m), lies near the centre of the channel, 1.7 miles WNW of Hole in the Wall Point. The sea is reported to break on this rock in bad weather.


Charts 4622, 4617


138 **West side of Red Island.** — **Blue Point** ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $54^{\circ}13'W$), so named because of the colour of the land in the vicinity, lies 1 mile north of Hole in the Wall Point. **Long Point**, situated 1.1 miles NE of Blue Point, is low and sloping with a shoal bank extending 0.1 mile west from it. **Southwest Cove**, which is bordered by a shingle beach, lies between Blue and Long Points.

139 **Goat Island**, 108 feet (33 m) high and capped with stunted trees at its northern end, lies close north of Red Island. **Goat Island Sunker**, which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), and several other rocks lie to the SW of Goat Island. Numerous other shoals in Central Channel lie west of these two islands.


Chart 4617


140 **East side of Merasheen Island.** — Merasheen Island rises to an elevation of 285 m (935 ft) at **Gallivan Hill**, about 2.5 miles NNW of **Redland Slide**, a **conspicuous** red-faced slip in the cliffs, 0.5 mile NE of the SE extremity of the island. The hills in the south part of the island are flat with moss-covered slopes; those in the north part are ragged with wooded summits.


 141 **Big Sunker**, a rock with a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), and **Little Shoal**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), lie close off the SE extremity of Merasheen Island. **Hogan Cove Head** ($47^{\circ}25'N$, $54^{\circ}15'W$), which rises to an elevation of 110 m (361 ft), lies 1.5 miles NE of Redland Slide. **Hogan Cove**, situated close north of Hogan Cove Head, is a small inlet that affords shelter for small boats during offshore winds.

 142 **Darby Harbour**, 3 miles NNE of Hogan Cove, provides shelter for small craft from offshore winds. **Indian Harbour** lies close north of **Southwest Head**, situated 3.5 miles NNE of Hogan Cove. Several private wharves lie in the harbour. **Southwest Island**, 57 m (187 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of the harbour entrance, with the better passage being north of the island. There is good **anchorage** for small craft at the head of the harbour.

143 **Rose au Rue Island**, 146 m (479 ft) in elevation, its south extremity 0.8 mile NE of Southwest Island, is separated from Merasheen Island by a narrow passage. **Bird Island** is an islet lying 0.4 mile east of Rose au Rue Island. **Rose au Rue Sunker**, which dries 0.3 m (1 ft), lies near the south extremity of a bank which extends south from Bird Island. **Duck Rocks**, two small bare rocks, one of which is 1 m (3 ft) high and the other which dries 1.5 m (5 ft), lie 0.4 mile north of Bird Island. **Rose au Rue Point**, which rises to an elevation of 79 m (259 ft), lies about 1.3 miles NNE of Rose au Rue Island.


 144 **Dog Harbour Head**, rising to 75 m (246 ft) in elevation, is a peninsula connected to the coast by an isthmus, on the south side of which lies **Merchant Cove** and on the north side **Dog Harbour**. Dog Harbour, situated 1.8 miles north of Rose au Rue Point, is clear of dangers and provides **anchorage** for small vessels in 11 to 27 m (36 to 89 ft). **Little Butler Island**, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile offshore, 0.9 mile NNE of Dog Harbour Head. **Butler Island**, elevation 56 m (184 ft), is separated from Merasheen Island by a narrow channel and lies close north of Little Butler Island.

 145 **West side of Long Island.** — **Barren Island**, elevation 96 m (315 ft), is situated with its south extremity 2 miles NW of Buffett Head. This island is separated from the west side of Long Island by a channel 0.2 mile wide which is deep and clear of dangers. An islet 8.2 m (27 ft) in elevation lies close off the south extremity of Barren Island. A rock, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and on which the sea nearly always breaks, is situated 0.1 mile SSW of the islet.

 146 **Port Royal Cove** indents the coast of Long Island, 3 miles NNW of Buffett Head. The former settlement of **Port Royal** stands at its head. An abandoned


white lighthouse is situated on the west side of the southernmost island, east of the north extremity of Barren Island. **Port Royal Arm** is entered between the north entrance point of Port Royal Cove and a point 0.7 mile north; three islets lie in the entrance. The only safe approach is between the south islet and the south entrance point.

Caution is necessary in using this channel. Marine farms may be encountered in Port Royal Arm; caution is advised.

 147 Port Royal Arm affords good shelter with good holding ground in 35 to 38 m (115 to 125 ft), mud. There is also **anchorage** for smaller vessels in the NW arm of the harbour, near the former settlement of **Kingwell**.


148 **Green Island** ($47^{\circ}33'N$, $54^{\circ}07'W$), 9.4 m (31 ft) in elevation and fringed with sunken rocks, lies about 0.3 mile NW of the north entrance point to Port Royal Arm. **Spencers Cove** is entered between **Long Beach Point**, 2.7 miles SSW of Long Island Point, and a point 0.8 mile NNE.

Chart 4839

 149 **East side of Merasheen Island.** — **The Castles** ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $54^{\circ}07'W$), consisting of two rocks 1 and 4 m (3 and 13 ft) in elevation, lie on a bank 0.4 mile offshore and nearly 1.5 miles NNE of Butler Island. The higher and south rock is square and a rock awash lies 0.1 mile ESE of it. A shallow bank with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) at its outer end extends 0.4 mile SSW of The Castles. A rock, which dries, is reported to be located about 0.4 mile SW of The Castles; caution is advised.

150 **Great Brule Harbour** is entered about 2 miles north of The Castles. **Brule Shoal**, a rocky patch with a

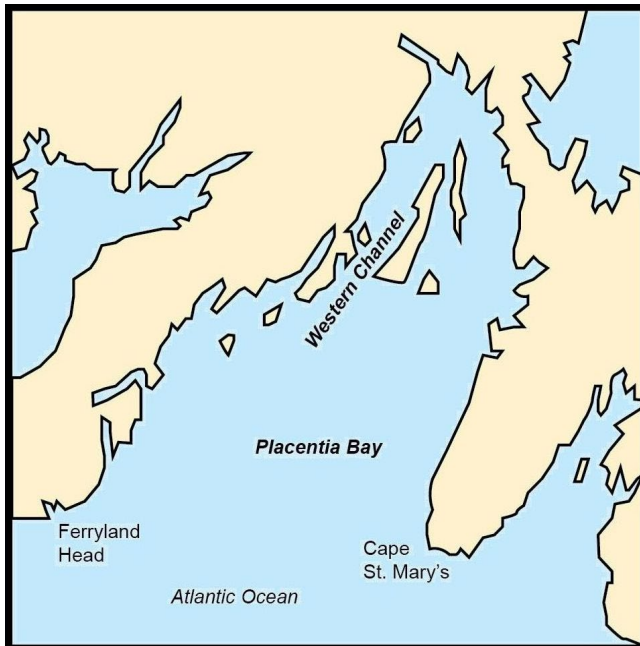
depth of 7 m (23 ft), lies 0.4 mile ENE of **Brule Harbour Head**, the south entrance point to Great Brule Harbour. A shoal with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) is located about 0.25 mile SSW of Brule Shoal. **Big Island**, 43 m (141 ft) in elevation and situated about 0.8 mile NNE of Brule Harbour Head, is the largest of a group of islands lying about 0.2 mile offshore.

 151 **Little Brule Harbour** is situated close west of Big Island. It is entered from the north by hugging the coast of Merasheen Island to avoid foul ground extending NNE from Big Island. A rock, which dries, is located about 110 m (361 ft) off the west side of Big Island, near the head of Little Brule Harbour. **Anchorage** for small vessels may be obtained in Little Brule Harbour in 14 to 18 m (8 to 10 fm), with good shelter except from northerly winds. **Crabbe Cove**, a small boat harbour, lies south of Little Brule Harbour to which it is connected at high water.

152 The north end of Merasheen Island descends in a steep slope from a densely wooded hill, 69 m (226 ft) in elevation. **Winging Rock**, small, bare and drying 2.1 m (7 ft), lies close north of the island's northern tip. **White Island**, 33 m (108 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.4 mile north of the north extremity of Merasheen Island; the channel between them is only available to small craft; local knowledge is required. **Duck Rocks** lie 1 mile NNE of White Island. A extensive shallow bank extends 0.6 mile south and 0.3 mile north of Duck Rocks; caution is advised. **Williams Rock**, a 19.7 m (65 ft) patch and marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** EW1 (38.62), is located about 2.1 miles north of White Island.

Chapter 6

Placentia Bay Western Channel




Ferryland Head to Mortier Bay

Chart 4624


1 **West side of Placentia Bay.** — **Ferryland Head** ($46^{\circ}52'N$, $55^{\circ}23'W$), rising to an elevation of 49 m (161 ft), distinct and separate from the shoreline, is the west entrance point to Placentia Bay. **Cape Chapeau Rouge**, the SW entrance point of Great St. Lawrence Harbour, is situated about 1.3 miles NE of Ferryland Head. **Chapeau Rouge**, a **conspicuous** conical hill, rises to an elevation of 228 m (748 ft), 0.45 mile west of the cape. **Cloué Rock**, with a depth of 18.3 m (60 ft), is situated nearly 6 miles SE of Ferryland Head.

Chart 4642

2 The **St. Lawrence Harbours** are two inlets separated by **Middle Head** ($46^{\circ}54'N$, $55^{\circ}21'W$), the SE extremity of a tongue of land situated between Cape Chapeau Rouge and **Sculpin Point**, about 1.7 miles NE. Middle Head is a prominent headland 110 feet (33 m) high. **Blow Me Down Hill**, which rises to an elevation of 420 feet (128 m), is situated about 0.8 mile NNW of Middle Head.

3  A **light** (73) is shown at an elevation of 88 feet (26.8 m) from a skeleton tower on Middle Head. A **fog signal** (73.09) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn nearby; the horn points 162° .

4 **Garden Bank**, a rocky shoal with a least depth of 47 feet (14.3 m), lies 0.6 mile SE of Middle Head. **Butler Rock**, with a depth of 30 feet (9.1 m), is situated about 0.2 mile SSE of the same point. **Point Rock**, a 23 foot (7 m) rocky patch, lies about 0.2 mile SSW of Middle Head.

5  **Great St. Lawrence Harbour** extends 2.2 miles from its entrance, west of Middle Head. A wooden retaining wall, terminating at **Shingle Point**, extends NNE from the SW shore, near the head of the harbour. The harbour affords **anchorage** in 11 to 20 fathoms (20 to 37 m) near the entrance, but southerly gales send a heavy sea into its outer part. There is also **anchorage** in 12 fathoms (22 m) off **Herring Cove**, but this is not recommended during SW winds as heavy squalls are experienced.

ST. LAWRENCE (2020)



6 The town of **St. Lawrence**, population 1,349 in 2006, is located on the shores of the harbour. With the closure of the fluorspar mine, fish processing is the main activity. A hotel and a hospital are located in the town. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).



7 At the north extreme of Shingle Point is a fish plant **wharf**, 135 feet (41 m) long at the face with a depth of 19 feet (5.7 m) alongside. A privately maintained **light** is shown at the SE corner of this wharf. The fish plant, a large blue building, is located behind the wharf. Fresh water is available. A saltwater water intake **pipeline** is reported to extend about 1,000 feet (305 m) in a SE direction from the SE corner of the fish plant wharf; caution is advised.



8 The Public **wharf**, 322 feet (98 m) long, extending to a depth of 12 feet (3.8 m) alongside a 26 foot (8 m) wide outer end, is located close NW of the fish plant wharf. The wharf has depths of 13 to 20 feet (4.1 to 6 m) and 8 to 13 feet (2.5 to 3.9 m) alongside the outer 289 foot (88 m) length of the north and south faces, respectively. A boat ramp lies adjacent to the north side of the wharf. Fresh water, electricity, showers, washrooms laundry facilities and waste oil collection are available.



9 An L-shaped **wharf**, situated about 0.1 mile NW of Shingle Point, extends to a depth of 19 feet (5.7 m) alongside a 197 foot (60 m) long NE face. The SW face of the outer end has a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) alongside.



10 A fishers **wharf** on the east side of the harbour has a depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) alongside an outer end 25 feet (7.7 m) long. A **light** (73.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

11 Three radio **towers**, elevations of 370 feet (113 m) and fitted with red **lights**, are situated 0.45 mile ENE of Shingle Point. A **conspicuous** radio mast is situated 0.45 mile SSW of the same point.


12 The Canadian Coast Guard **Radio Station Placentia** communication site (call sign VCP), which is remotely operated, is located 0.8 mile NNE of Shingle Point; for further details *see Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation*.

13 **Little St. Lawrence Harbour** extends about 2 miles NW, north of Middle Head. A waterfall flows into the harbour, close north of the peninsula that extends from the east shore near the head of the harbour. **Harbour Rock**, which dries 1 foot (0.3 m) and is marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PW2 (73.2), lies nearly 0.1 mile south of this peninsula.



14 The settlement of **Little St. Lawrence**, population 122 in 2006, is situated at the head of the harbour. A **wharf**, extending to depths of 3 to 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) alongside a 20 feet (6 m) long outer end, is located at the community. A concrete boat ramp is located adjacent to the wharf. Caution is advised as silting is reported in the head of the harbour, west and SW of the wharf. A large microwave **tower** with an elevation of

594 feet (181 m) is situated about 0.5 mile north of the head of the harbour.

 15 Temporary **anchorage** can be found in Little St. Lawrence Harbour in 11 to 15 fathoms (20 to 27 m), but a heavy sea rolls in with southerly winds. Small vessels can find safe **anchorage** in 15 to 24 feet (4.6 to 7.3 m), mud, NNW of the peninsula, near the head of the harbour.

16 **Ice.** — The St. Lawrence Harbours seldom freeze enough to prevent anchorage, but ice occasionally drifts in from the east.

Chart 4624

17 **St. Margaret Mountain**, rising to an elevation of 228 m (748 ft), is situated 1.3 miles north of the head of Little St. Lawrence Harbour. **St. Anne Mountain**, whose summit is over 244 m (801 ft), lies 1.7 miles NNE of St. Margaret Mountain.


18 From Sculpin Point, the coast trends east for 1.3 miles to **Sauker Head**. **Sauker Rock**, drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and lying on the north end of a shallow bank which is marked by south cardinal light and whistle light **buoy** PBD (72.9), is located about 0.2 mile SE of Sauker Head.

19 **Bass Point** (46°55'N, 55°16'W), about 1.7 miles NE of Sauker Head, rises steeply to a hummock, 79 m (259 ft) high. **Corbin Head**, 1.6 miles farther to the NE, is wedge-shaped and rises to an elevation of 143 m (469 ft); it is faced with cliffs and steep-to. Various dangers and foul ground extend to a maximum of 0.3 mile from the coast, between Sculpin Point and Corbin Head.

Chart 4616

20 **Corbin Harbour**, suitable only for small vessels, is entered between **Miller Head**, about 0.6 mile north of Corbin Head (47°56'N, 55°14'W), and **Long Point**, 0.3 mile farther north. **Miller Rock**, at a depth of 13 feet (4 m), lies nearly 0.3 mile ESE of Miller Head. **Old Harry**, a rock which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), is situated 0.3 mile east of Long Point.

21 **Corbin Island**, 250 feet (76 m) high, lies 0.3 mile off the coast, about 1 mile NE of Long Point. **Little Burin Island**, 200 feet (61 m) high, is situated about 0.6 mile NNE of Corbin Island. Fairway light and bell **buoy** PB (71.5) is moored about 1.15 miles east of the northern tip of Little Burin Island.


 22 A **light** (71) is shown at an elevation of 85 feet (25.9 m) from a skeleton tower at the east end of Little Burin Island. A **fog signal** (71.2) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn at the light on Little Burin Island; the horn points 096°.


23 **Off-lying shoals.** — **Fish Rock**, with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m), lies 0.2 mile south of Corbin Island. **Irish Ledge**, a rocky shoal with a depth of 49 feet (14.9 m), is situated 0.25 mile SSE of Fish Rock. **Offer Rock**, at a depth of 54 feet (16.5 m), lies about 0.7 mile east of Fish Rock. **Emberly Rock**, with 25 feet (7.6 m) over it, is situated 0.7 mile SE of Little Burin Island light. **Popes Rock**, with a depth of 22 feet (6.7 m), lies 0.2 mile east of Little Burin Island light. **Bugdens Rock**, with 33 feet (10.1 m) of water over it, is situated 0.4 mile ENE of the same light.


24 The **Burin Harbours**, including Burin Inlet, Little Burin Harbour, Ship Cove and Great Burin Harbour, afford good shelter to vessels of various sizes. During severe winters, they occasionally freeze over from mid February until early March, but ice seldom interferes with anchorage; ice occasionally drifts in from the east.

25 **Little Burin Harbour**, Ship Cove and Great Burin Harbour are protected from the east by **Burin Island**, **Pardy Island**, **Shalloway Island** and **Cat Island**. **Dodding Head** (47°00'N, 55°09'W) is a remarkable bluff rising to a conical hill about 300 feet (91 m) high, near the south end of Burin Island. **Cockle Rock**, with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) lies 0.2 mile south of Cat Island. A rocky shoal with a least depth of 21 feet (6.4 m), on which the sea breaks in bad weather, is situated about 0.2 mile south of **Shalloway Head**, the SW extreme of Shalloway Island. Starboard hand light **buoy** PB2 (70) is moored about 0.2 mile west of Shalloway Head.

26 **Great Burin Harbour** is situated near the south end of Burin Passage. The harbour is small with several drying rocks near its head and is suitable only for small craft. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** PU2, PU4 (69.2, 69.4) and PU1, PU3 (69.1, 69.3) mark the channel into Great Burin Harbour.

 27 A **light** (68) is shown at an elevation of 320 feet (97.5 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located near the summit of the conical hill on Burin Island, about 0.3 mile NW of Dodding Head. Owing to the elevation of this light, it is often obscured by fog when the coast below is clear.

 28 A **light** (69) is shown at an elevation of 89 feet (27.1 m) from a skeleton tower having a daymark with a red horizontal stripe above a white stripe situated on the north end of Shalloway Island.


 29 **Burin Inlet** trends north for about 5 miles. **Woody Island**, 100 feet (30 m) high, lies in the entrance to the inlet, about 0.8 mile WNW of Shalloway Island light. The inlet should be entered by the channel west of Woody Island. **Stag Rock**, which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), lies near the centre of the fairway, about 1 mile north of

BURIN (PUBLIC WHARF AND SHIP COVE) (2020)




Woody Island. A **light** (67.7) is shown from a skeleton tower on the rock.

30 The settlement of **Epworth**, population 285 in 2006, is situated on the shores of **Spoon Cove**, on the west side of Burin Inlet.

 31 A **submarine telephone cable** is laid across Burin Inlet from Spoon Cove in an east direction to the opposite shore; mariners are **cautioned** not to anchor in the vicinity.

32 **Sugarloaf Island** (*47°03'N, 55°11'W*), 145 feet (44 m) high, lies close to the east side of Burin Inlet, about 2.5 miles north of Woody Island. The inner part of Burin Inlet is encumbered with a spit which dries 3 feet (0.9 m) and extends nearly 0.7 mile NW from the east side of the inlet, 0.6 mile north of Sugarloaf Island.


 33 Good **anchorage** is available in 13 to 15 fathoms (24 to 27 m), mud, about 0.4 mile south of Sugarloaf Island. Vessels may also anchor about 0.4 mile NW of the same island in 9 fathoms (16.5 m). Smaller vessels can anchor in 4 to 5 fathoms (7 to 9 m), near the head of the inlet.

34 **Burin Passage** is a navigable channel between Shalloway, Burin and Pardy Islands, and the mainland to the west. Its south entrance is between Shalloway Island light and **Neck Point**, 0.2 mile NNW. The north entrance lies between Pardy Point and **Bras Point**, about 0.5 mile NNE. The sides of the passage are steep, making a good lee from east and west winds.

35 **Mine Rock**, at a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), **Oven Rock**, at a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PB4 (68.5), and **Hooper Rock**, at a depth of 11 feet (3.5 m), lie about 0.1 mile off the east side of Burin passage.

36 **General Directions.** — Vessels proceeding to Burin should navigate Burin Passage, favoring its west side. An eastern approach between Brandy Rocks and the coast to the north, to arrive at the north entrance to Burin Passage, is safe in fine weather.

37 **Iron Island**, 160 feet (49 m) high and consisting of two islets close together, lies in the north approach to the Burin Harbours, 0.9 mile east of **Pardy Point**, the north extreme of Pardy Island.

 38 A **light** (67) is shown at an elevation of 118 feet (36 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the south part of the Iron Island.


39 **Brandy Rocks**, with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m), on which the sea always breaks and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** PBR (72.8), are situated about 0.5 mile NNE of Iron Island. **Galloper Rock**, with 8 feet (2.4 m) of water over it and marked by port hand light and whistle **buoy** PR1 (66), lies about 0.6 mile east of the same island. Port hand light **buoy** PR3 (66.5) is moored about 0.35 mile south of the south Iron Island.


40 **Ship Cove**, on the west side of Burin Passage, is situated about 1.7 miles north of Shalloway Island. A


LITTLE BURIN HARBOUR (2020)




prominent church spire stands about 0.1 mile SW of **Troak Point**, the south entrance point to the cove.

 41 The Burin Public **wharf**, about 155 feet (47 m) long and 91 feet (28 m) wide at the face, with a least depth of 25 feet (7.6 m) alongside, is situated 0.3 mile north of Troak Point. The elevation of the deck is 6 feet (1.8 m); there is a shed on the wharf. A floating wharf is moored alongside the north face of the Public wharf. Depths of 5 to 9 feet (1.5 to 2.7 m) exist close north of the floating wharf.

 42 *Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat, CCGS W. Jackman*, call sign CG3086 is stationed at the Canadian Coast Guard Search and Rescue Base located about 0.1 mile west of the south end of Simmons Island. The station maintains a daily radio watch from 0830 to 1630 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

 43 In **Collins Cove**, close west of Troak Point, there is a Public **wharf** 169 feet (51 m) long and 13 feet (4 m) wide at the face, with a depth alongside the outer end of about 5 feet (1.6 m). Landing steps are located on the west side of this wharf. A slipway is located close west of the wharf.


 44 Another Public **wharf**, situated at the head of Ship Cove, is 295 feet (90 m) long. The wharf has depths of 16 to 24 feet (5 to 7.3 m) alongside its outer section, 131 feet (40 m) long. Remains of a former marine railway exist adjacent to the south face of the wharf. Another wharf, used by small boats and terminating in a small pier on its eastern end, lies close south of the Public wharf. A 246 foot (75 m) long stone breakwater has been constructed close SE of the Public wharf at Ship Cove. It extends north from the south shore having its outer end located about 138 feet (42 m) east of the outer end of the Public wharf; caution is advised. A **light** (68.55) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. Fresh

water, electricity, laundry facilities, showers, washrooms and waste oil collection are available.


45 **Little Burin Harbour** is entered between **Jersey Island** and **Simmons Island** at the north end of Burin Passage. The entrance channel into the harbour is very narrow, being about 200 feet (61 m) wide. Local knowledge is essential for entering this harbour.

46 Starboard hand light **buoys** PB8, PB10, PB12 (67.4, 67.5, 67.6) mark the channel into the fish plant at Little Burin Harbour.

47 The town of **Burin**, population 2,483 in 2006, is situated on the small peninsula between Little Burin Harbour and Ship Cove, to the south. There is a hospital in the town. Diesel fuel, gasoline, and fresh water are available in the town. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).

 48 On the south side of the harbour, the fish plant has a wharf with three sides. The west face, 197 feet (60 m) long, has depths of 12 to 21 feet (3.8 to 6.3 m) along its outer 98 feet (30 m) length. The north face, 364 feet (111 m) long, has depths of 15 to 19 feet (4.7 to 5.8 m) alongside. The east face, 381 feet (116 m) long, has depths of 20 to 24 feet (6 to 7.2 m) alongside.

49 The charted pier and crib close east of the fish plant have been removed. The *Canadian Coast Guard Inshore Search and Rescue Base*, previously described with a wharf, floating wharf and associated buildings have been constructed at the site of the charted pier and crib located close east of the fish plant.

 50 Ship Cove affords good **anchorage** in 7 to 13 fathoms (13 to 24 m), sand or mud, with good shelter, but the holding ground in the east part of the cove is poor. Little Burin Harbour affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 8 to 9 fathoms (15 to 17 m).

51 **Port au Bras**, which is entered close west of Bras Point, affords good shelter for small vessels. The settlement of **Port au Bras** is situated at the head of the inlet.

Chart 4624


52 **Off-lying banks.** — **Mortier Rock**, with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft), lies on **Mortier Bank**, 5 miles ESE of Iron Island. This bank, with depths of less than 18.3 m (60 ft), extends about 0.7 mile SSW of Mortier Rock, and a 10.1 m (33 ft) patch lies near its south extreme. **Western Hummock** has a least depth of 13.7 m (45 ft), situated 0.6 mile NE of Mortier Rock. **Outer Hummock**, with a least depth of 14.3 m (47 ft), is situated about 0.6 mile ENE of Mortier Rock. **Eastern Hummock**, with a depth of 14.9 m (49 ft), lies 1.5 miles NE of the same rock. **Eastern**


Rock, with a depth of 18 m (59 ft), is situated about 3 miles NE of Mortier Rock; a 17.1 m (56 ft) shoal lies 0.7 mile further NE.

Chart 4616

53 **Western Head** (47°04'N, 55°06'W), the south entrance point to **Little Mortier Bay**, lies 1.5 miles NNE of Iron Island (47°02'N, 55°07'W). The north entrance to this bay is **Eastern Head**, situated 1.2 miles NE of Western Head. **Western Island**, 70 feet (21 m) high, is situated about 0.2 mile NNE of Western Head. **Western Rock**, with a least depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) and lying on the SE end of a shallow bank, is located 0.2 mile NNW of Western Island; a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) lies on the shallow bank's NW end. **Breakheart Rock**, least depth 16 feet (4.9 m), and **Gob Rock**, least depth 20 feet (6.1 m), are situated 0.5 mile and 0.47 mile NNE and NE, respectively, of Western Island. Numerous other shoals in the approach to Little Mortier Bay are best seen on the chart.

54 Little Mortier Bay divides into two arms near its head; **Mortier Arm** to the west, is suitable only for small craft.


 55 On the north side of the inner part of Mortier Arm, there is a small **wharf** 131 feet (40 m) long with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) along both sides of the outer 66 foot (20 m) length. There are depths of 1 to 4 feet (0.2 to 1.1 m) alongside the 23 foot (7 m) wide outer end. A slipway is located adjacent to the wharf.

 56 **Fox Cove**, the east arm, affords good though confined **anchorage** in 10 fathoms (18 m). The settlements on the shores of Fox Cove and Mortier Arm had a combined population of 351 in 2006.

57 From Eastern Head, the coast trends in a general NNE direction for 1.7 miles to **Tides Cove Point**, which rises to an elevation of 227 feet (69 m).

Mortier Bay


Chart 4587

 58 **Approaches to Mortier Bay.** — **Crony Island** is a remarkable conical, wooded islet 53 m (174 ft) high, with steep cliffs on its north side. It is situated close to the coast, about 0.3 mile SSE of Tides Cove Point. **Tides Cove** and **Duricle Cove** lie 0.5 mile west and 0.9 mile WNW of Tides Cove Point. Both coves are open but afford good **anchorage** during offshore winds for small craft in 13 to 24 m (43 to 79 ft); local knowledge is required.

LITTLE BAY (2020)



59 The town of **Marystown**, population 5,436 in 2006, stands on the shores of an inlet in the SW part of Mortier Bay. Marystown is a Public Harbour and is open all the year. The harbour limit is a line drawn from **Skiffsail Point** ($47^{\circ}09'N$, $55^{\circ}04'W$) in a 217° direction to the opposite shore. Fuel oil, fresh water, provisions, medical and dental services are available. Customs services are available by the Canada Border Services Agency (*See Appendix*).


 60 A **conspicuous** radio tower, elevation 127 m (417 ft) and marked by red **lights**, is situated 0.5 mile north of the Marystown Public wharf. It is a useful mark for vessels at anchor. A **magnetic disturbance** has been reported in Mortier Bay, about midway between Marystown and Lower Mooring Cove.


61 A **submarine cable** entering Mortier Bay from the east extends near mid-channel and is landed at Spanish Room. Caution is advised in the area and the chart should be consulted for cable location information.


62 **Beau Bois Cove**, the entrance to which lies close SSW of **Go By Point**, the west entrance point to Mortier Bay, is a shallow inlet with several islets. The cove affords good shelter for small craft in 3.4 to 7 m (11 to 23 ft); local knowledge is required. A breakwater in ruins is located between an islet and the mainland, near the south entrance to the cove.

63 In the approaches to Mortier Bay, there are several ledges and shoals. **Blow Me Down Sunker**, a rock with a

depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) and marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** PM3 (64.82), lies 0.8 mile SSE of Go By Point. **Mortier Bay**, within which lies Spanish Room and Little Bay, is entered between Go By Point and **Duck Rock**, an islet 4 m (13 ft) in elevation. **Ball Island**, situated nearly 0.2 mile east of Duck Rock and 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, is bare, grey and prominent from the south against a dark background.

 64 A **light** (65) is shown at an elevation of 33.5 m (110 ft) from a skeleton tower, on the cliff near Tides Cove Point ($47^{\circ}06'N$, $55^{\circ}04'W$). A **fog signal** (65.2) of one blast every minute is sounded from the tower; the horn points 096° .

 65 A **light** (64) is shown at an elevation of 25.9 m (85 ft) from a tower with green and white horizontal bands on Go By Point.

 66 A **light** (64.8) is shown at an elevation of 6.7 m (22 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, situated on Duck Rock.

67 Starboard bifurcation light and whistle **buoy** PM (64.84) is moored about 2 miles SE of Go By Point. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** PM2 (64.83) is moored about 0.6 mile east of Blow Me Down Sunker. Starboard hand light and bell **buoy** PM4 (64.81) is moored about 0.5 mile SE of Go By Point.


68 **Big Head**, a headland on the west side of the entrance to Mortier Bay, 1.5 miles north of Go By Point,

LOWER MOORING COVE (2005)





rises to an elevation of 134 m (440 ft). **Gould Head**, on the east side of the entrance, nearly 0.9 mile north of Ball Island, rises to an elevation of 88 m (289 ft). **Gould Cove**, which lies close north of Gould Head, has a sandy beach and a few houses at its head. **Tizzard Cove**, about 0.6 mile north of Gould Cove, has a rock and a ledge which dry 0.8 m (3 ft) and 2.3 m (8 ft) respectively, lying off its south side.


69 A **measured mile** of 1,853 m (6,080 ft) is situated between Gould Head and a position north of Tizzard Cove. The ranges are marked by wooden beacons. The course for running this measured mile is $007^{\circ}14'$ — $187^{\circ}14'$.



 70 **Spanish Room**, a harbour in the NE part of Mortier Bay, offers **anchorage** in 10 to 12 m (33 to 39 ft), mud. A large stream spanned by a bridge flows into the NE part of the harbour. The settlement of **Spanish Room**, population 277 in 2006, is situated along its shores.

71 **Paddy Head**, 19 m (62 ft) in elevation and steep-to, is the east entrance point to Little Bay, 0.8 mile WNW of Big Head. **Seal Rock**, which dries 0.6 m (2 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PM5 (63.53), is situated slightly more than 0.2 mile WNW of Paddy Head, and is nearly connected with it by a shallow bank. **Jones Rock**, drying 1.1 m (4 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PM6 (63.52), is located about 0.9 mile WNW of Seal Rock. Port hand light **buoy** PM9 (63.51), marking a shallow ledge, is moored 0.57 mile SW of Jones Rock. Port hand light **buoy** PM7 (63.54), marking the outer end of a shallow bank, is moored 0.4 mile SSE of Jones Rock.

  72 **Little Bay** extends about 1 mile SSE and then divides into two arms. There is

anchorage for small vessels in its entrance in about 15 m (48 ft), mud, SW of Paddy Head. Numerous fishing wharves are situated near the SE end of the bay. A causeway and bridge span Little Bay, south of the community. The channel under the bridge has a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), and there is a vertical clearance of 2.1 m (7 ft). An underground water **pipeline** crosses the harbour about 0.1 mile NNW of the bridge. Both ends are marked with no anchor signs. Cautionary light **buoy** PML (63.535), marking several rocks dangerous to navigation, is moored about 150 m (492 ft) NNW of the previously described bridge.



 73 There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** on the east side of Little Bay, about 0.4 mile SSW of Paddy Head. The outer end of the wharf, 6 m (20 ft) wide, has a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) alongside. An adjoining wharf extends 31 m (102 ft) south, with depths of 2.4 to 3.7 m (8 to 12 ft). There is a boat ramp adjacent to the wharf.

  74 The fish plant **wharves** are located in **Lower Mooring Cove**, in the NW part of Mortier Bay. The west wharf, 78 m (256 ft) long and 11 m (36 ft) wide, has depths of 6.7 to 8.4 m (22 to 28 ft) alongside the outer 60 m (197 ft) length of the east face. The west side of the wharf has depths of 5 to 7.9 m (16 to 26 ft) alongside its outer 50 m (164 ft) length. There is a least depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) alongside the outer end of this wharf. About 43 m (141 ft) to the NE, there is a wharf 55 m (180 ft) long and 14 m (46 ft) wide. It has depths of 2 to 8.1 m (7 to 27 ft) alongside its outer 38 m (125 ft) length of its east side. The west side has a least depth of 5 m (16 ft) alongside its outer 32 m (105 ft) length. A breakwater-wharf lies about 30 m


COW HEAD (2005)




(98 ft) NE of this structure. A pipeline, marked by a private **buoy**, extends about 0.2 mile SE from the breakwater-wharf.

  75 An oil rig servicing base, operated by *Kiewit Offshore Services*, is situated on the NE side of Mortier Bay. There is an L-shaped **wharf** extending 115 m (377 ft) from **Cow Head**. The outer end of the wharf is 44 m (144 ft) wide and has a depth of 14.4 m (47 ft). Semi-submersible platforms can be accommodated. A Ro-Ro ramp, 30 m (98 ft) wide with depths of 5.9 to 6.2 m (19 to 20 ft) alongside, is located at the inner end of the north side of the wharf. Fresh water and electricity are available. An **obstruction** has been reported close north of the wharf, caution is advised.

76 Starboard bifurcation light **buoy** PY (63.7), marking a 8.7 m (29 ft) rocky shoal, is moored about 0.3 mile SSW of the oil rig servicing base wharf.

 77 There is a Public **wharf** with an outer face 36 m (118 ft) long, with a least depth of 5.3 m (19 ft) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 0.9 m

(3 ft). A shed is located on the wharf (*See Appendix*). A **light** (63.55) is shown from a mast on the outer NE corner of the Public wharf.

 78 The *Kiewit Offshore Services Shipyard* syncrolift and **wharves** are situated south of the Public wharf. The marine syncrolift is 76.2 m (250 ft) long and 18.3 m (60 ft) wide with a lifting capacity of 3,000 tonnes. Repair and fitting berths are situated on either side of the syncrolift. The north berth is 137 m (449 ft) long with depths of 6.3 to 8 m (21 to 26 ft) alongside. The south berth is 70 m (230 ft) long with a least depth of 6.1 m (20 ft). Another wharf, 61 m (200 ft) long with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), extends to the north, nearly at right angles from the north berth. There are two enclosed building and repair berths 76 m (249 ft) in length and a side transfer system which allows vessels to be moved from the syncrolift to other parts of the shipyard. The shipyard builds and repairs trawlers, coastal tankers, tugs and other vessels (*See Appendix*).

MARYSTOWN (PUBLIC WHARF AND SYNCROLIFT) (2005)



Mortier Bay to Paradise Sound

Chart 4624

79 From Skiffsail Point ($47^{\circ}09'N$, $55^{\circ}04'W$), the coast, which consists of dark, steep-to cliffs backed by wooded hills, trends NNE for about 1 mile to the entrance to **Rock Harbour**. This small harbour, which has numerous rocks and shoals, is available to fishing boats; local knowledge is required. The settlement of **Rock Harbour** stands on the shores of the harbour. There is a white church with a spire.

80 **Jean de Baie Head**, 2.3 miles NE of Skiffsail Point, rises to a **conspicuous** round hill with an elevation of 101 m (331 ft). **Deadman Cove**, close west of Jean de Baie Head, is open and rocky. **Jean de Baie Islands**, which lie close off the coast about 0.7 mile NE of Jean de Baie Head, are two grey islets; the south and higher one is 13 m (43 ft) in elevation.

Charts 4624, 4622

81 Between Jean de Baie Head and Marticot Island ($47^{\circ}20'N$, $54^{\circ}35'W$), 19 miles NE, the coast is fronted by numerous islands, rocks and shoals. Of the islands, Flat Island, Jude Island, Oderin Island and Long Island are the largest. These islands are separated from each other and from the mainland to the west and north by relatively deep channels.

82 **Jean de Baie Bank**, situated 10.5 miles ESE of Skiffsail Point, is small in extent and has a least depth of 18 m (59 ft). **Big Shoal**, with depths of less than 37 m (121 ft) and a least depth of 10.4 m (34 ft) near its SW extremity, extends 3 miles NE from a position 0.5 mile north of Jean de Baie Bank. An *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS)* buoy is moored about 9 miles SSE of Big Shoal.

83 **Oderin Bank**, an extensive bank with a least depth of 9.4 m (31 ft) near its SW extremity, is located 14 miles east of Skiffsail Point. **Eastern Rock**, with a depth of 11.6 m (38 ft), lies on the NW edge of Oderin Bank, nearly 6 miles SSE of Long Island. **Joe Rock**, with a depth of 23.8 m (78 ft), lies on a small bank near the middle of the channel between Oderin Bank and the dangers south of Jude Island.

Chart 4624


84 **Jude Island** ($47^{\circ}15'N$, $54^{\circ}49'W$) is 133 m (436 ft) in elevation; the north side of the island consists of a bold cliff with some curious red stripes near the east end. **Gull Island**, a grey rock 12 m (39 ft) in elevation and steep-to, lies close off the NE extremity of Jude Island. A **marine farm** is charted about 0.8 mile NNW of the east tip of Jude Island.

85 **Cape Jude**, near the south end of Jude Island, is a rounded hill with an elevation of 127 m (417 ft), which slopes nearly vertically to the sea. A sharp hill nearly as

ODERIN HARBOUR (2020)



high, with a boulder on its summit, stands close SSW of it. **Round Head**, on the west side of Jude Island, is a hillock 37 m (121 ft) in elevation. **Hay Cove**, on the west side of the south part of Jude Island, affords **anchorage** sheltered from east winds in 17 to 18 m (56 to 59 ft), sand.


 86 **Jude Harbour**, an inlet in the west side of the north part of Jude Island, is clear of dangers. It is entered between Round Head and **Poplars Head**, 0.3 mile north. This harbour affords **anchorage**, sheltered from winds between north and south through east, in 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft), sand and mud. A heavy swell sets into the inlet with west winds. A rock, drying 1.5 m (5 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PJF2 (55.16), is located about 0.3 mile west of Poplars Head.

87 Nearly 2 miles south of Cape Jude lies **Saddle Back Island**, a rugged, black islet 33 m (108 ft) in elevation, with grass on its summit. The island is most **conspicuous** when approaching from the SE. From this island, islets and rocks extend about 5 miles SW and 2 miles NE. Of the SW group, **Western Rocks**, about 1.5 miles west of Saddle Back Island, consist of square dark islets, the highest 3 m (10 ft) in elevation. **Washing Tub**, a rock 2 m (7 ft) high, lies 1.3 miles WSW of Western Rocks; it is surrounded by reefs and is nearly connected with Western Rocks by a line of shoals on which the sea breaks in ordinary weather. This line of shoals continues SW for 2 miles from Washing Tub to **Flower Shoal**, which has a depth of 3 m (10 ft).

88 **Middle Island**, conical and 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, lies 2 miles NNE of Saddle Back Island. Between Middle Island and Saddle Back Island lie **Harbour Rocks**, 6 m (20 ft) high, **Pinnacle Island**, 6 m (20 ft) high, and **Long Rock**, 15 m (49 ft) high. **Badger Rock**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), lies 0.8 mile SE of Harbour Rocks; the sea breaks on it in bad weather. **Bingham Shoal**, with a least depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) and marked by port bifurcation light and whistle **buoy** PT (51), is situated 0.8 mile east of Middle Island.


89 The **Flat Islands** consist of two large islands and numerous smaller islands and rocks, separated from the mainland to the west by a channel nearly 1 mile wide. **Copper Island**, the south island of the group, has two summits, the SW of which is a prominent cone 41 m (135 ft) in elevation. Surrounding the Flat Islands are many islets, rocks and shoals.

90 **Copper Island Rock**, the south islet, is 2 m (7 ft) high and lies 0.3 mile SSW of Copper Island. There are many dangers in the fairway between this rock and the coast to the SW.


 91 **Davis Island**, the second largest of the Flat Islands group, rises to an elevation of 35 m (115 ft) near its south end. In a small cove on the NE side of the island, an L-shaped **wharf** with an outer end 29 m (95 ft) long is in ruins; caution is advised. Local knowledge is essential. An abandoned pyramidal light-tower stands on the eastern end of Davis Island.


RED HARBOUR (2020)




 92 A **light (60)** is shown at an elevation of 11.9 m (39 ft) from a skeleton tower on **Collins Island**, close off the NW side of Davis Island.

93 Isolated danger light **buoy** PF (60.2), marking a rock, is moored about 0.6 mile NW of the light on Collins Island. East cardinal light **buoy** PFD (56), marking a rock, is moored about 0.9 mile east of the light on Collins Island. Port hand light **buoy** PF3 (60.3) marking a rock is moored 0.2 mile ENE of the light on Collins Island. Port hand light **buoy** PF3 (60.3), marking a rock **awash** is located about 0.15 mile north of the NE extremity of Davis Island.

 94 **Flat Island** is the largest and NW of the group; it is nearly divided into three parts by coves. The SE part is high and wooded, rising to a flat summit 72 m (236 ft) in elevation, and terminating to the west in **Roche Peak**, a remarkable sharp hill, 62 m (203 ft) in elevation. Marine farms may be encountered around the shores of Flat Island; caution is advised. **Yardie Island**, the east island of the group, is 42 m (138 ft) in elevation. The **Green Islands** lie about 1.5 miles south of Yardie Island. The largest island of this group is **Green Island**, 12 m (40 ft) in elevation.


 95 **Flat Island Harbour**, situated between Davis and Flat Islands, may be approached from either side by small vessels. In both cases, the channels are narrow and much obstructed by rocks. The harbour affords good **anchorage** in 13 to 17 m (43 to 56 ft), mud; the depths decrease suddenly towards the head of the harbour.


Port hand light **buoy** PFD3 (56.21), marking the SE approach to Flat Island Harbour, is moored about 0.3 mile SE of the SE tip of Davis Island.

 96 **Flat Island Cove**, on the NE side of Flat Island, is 0.25 mile wide at the entrance and has a shingle beach at its head. The cove affords good **anchorage** in 15 m (49 ft), mud, and is sheltered from all except north and east winds. The depths decrease gradually about 91 m (299 ft) from the head of this cove.

Charts 4615, 4624

97 **Oderin Island**, 78 m (256 ft) in elevation, lies north of Jude Island, from which it is separated by a channel nearly 0.5 mile wide and clear of dangers. **Crow Island**, with an elevation of 63 m (207 ft), and **Fox Island** lie close west of the south part of Oderin Island. **Emberleys Island**, close NE of Oderin Island, rises to a peak with a small flat summit 101 m (331 ft) in elevation. The channel between Oderin and Emberleys Island is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** PJL2 (55.12) and PJL1 (55.11). **Washball Rock**, drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PD8 (53.93), is located 0.3 mile north of the NW end of Emberleys Island. **Green Island**, 27 m (90 ft) in elevation, lies 1.5 miles NE of Emberleys Island.

 98 **Oderin Harbour** is an inlet on the west side of Oderin Island. The former settlement of **Oderin** lies on the shores of the inlet. Ruins of a wharf are located on the north shore of the harbour. There is **anchorage** for small vessels south of **Spurrier Point**, the north entrance point to the harbour, in 13 m (43 ft), and in **Ship Cove** to the east. Small craft can anchor in 5.5 to 7 m (18 to 23 ft), at the head of the harbour.

 99 A **light (54)** is shown at an elevation of 11.9 m (39 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe located on the SW end of an islet close off Spurrier Point (47°18'N, 54°49'W).

100 **Chimney Rocks**, two rocks with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) are located about 0.25 mile SW of Spurrier Point. A shallow bank, dangerous to navigation is located 0.2 mile SE of Spurrier Point. **Breeches Rock**, with a least depth 0.3 m (1 ft) is located 0.5 mile ESE of Spurrier Point.

Chart 4615

101 **Long Island** (47°19'N, 54°42'W), nearly 4 miles long, rises to a series of peaks. The highest is a short cone 144 m (472 ft) in elevation rising steeply from the west side of the island. The island is steep-to a short distance offshore.

RUSHOON (2020)



with some low black rocks bordering its east side. **Long Island Point** is the north extremity of this island.




 102 A **light** (52) is shown at an elevation of 72.7 m (239 ft) from a skeleton tower, near the south extremity of Long Island.

Chart 4624

103 **D'Argent Bay**, a large bight, is situated between Jean de Baie Islands, to the south, and **Red Harbour Head** (47°17'N, 54°59'W), a steep cliff with a hole through its base, 5.7 miles NNE.

 104 A **light** (62) is shown at an elevation of 18.3 m (60 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on Red Harbour Head.

 105 **Jean de Baie** is an open cove in the SW part of D'Argent Bay. **Woody Island**, 8 m (26 ft) in elevation and wooded, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of **Dock Point**, the south entrance point. Its shores are rugged and foul. At its head is a sand cliff faced by a shingle beach. Good **anchorage**, sheltered from winds SSE through west to north, may be obtained in the cove in 18 m (59 ft).

106 **Jean de Baie Harbour** is a shallow inlet, close north of Jean de Baie. It provides small craft with an **anchorage** sheltered from west winds.

107 Between **Galton Point**, the north entrance point of Jean de Baie Harbour, and Red Harbour Head, the coast is fronted by rocks. **Black Rock**, which dries 2.4 m (8 ft), is a small rock 0.8 mile from the coast and 1 mile NNE of

Woody Island. **Big Shoal**, with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), lies 0.6 mile NE of Black Rock. **Stanley Rocks**, which dry 1.2 m (4 ft) and are marked by port hand light and bell **buoy** PS1 (63), are situated 1 mile off the coast, 1.7 miles SSW of Red Harbour Head.




  108 **Red Harbour** is entered between Red Harbour Head and the coast, 0.7 mile to the west. A Public **wharf**, 53 m (174 ft) long with depths of 2.6 to 3.2 m (9 to 10 ft) alongside, is located on the SW shore of the harbour; electricity is available. A large stone breakwater is located close SE of the Public wharf. A **light** (62.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. A number of fishing stages are located near the wharf. There is **anchorage** in Red Harbour in 11 to 13 m (36 to 43 ft), sheltered from all winds except those between SE and south which cause a heavy swell.

Chart 4615

109 **Broad Cove Head** (47°19'N, 54°55'W) is a peninsula 1 mile long, rising to an elevation of 109 m (358 ft), and connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus about 18 m (59 ft) high. This isthmus forms the head of **West Broad Cove** on its SW side and that of **East Broad Cove** on its NE side. **Gull Rock**, with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft) and situated close to the coast 0.5 mile NW of the north extremity of Broad Cove Head, shows white against a dark background.



BAINE HARBOUR (2020)




 110 Good **anchorage** is available in 13 to 22 m (43 to 72 ft) in East Broad Cove, the best holding ground being towards the west shore. The holding ground is reported to be better in West Broad Cove, where **anchorage** is available in 18 m (59 ft), exposed to south winds.

111 **Rushoon Head** is situated 1.5 miles NNE of the north extremity of Broad Cove Head. **Nipper Head**, rising steeply to a dark wooded hill 34 m (112 ft) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile NW of Rushoon Head. **Rushoon Harbour** is entered between Nipper Head and the coast, nearly 0.2 mile to the west. The settlement of **Rushoon**, population 319 in 2006, is situated on the shores of the harbour.


112 A breakwater, 53 m (174 ft) long, extends from the east side, close north of Nipper Head. A **light** (55.8) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater.


  113 A Public **wharf** north of the breakwater is 23 m (75 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) at its outer end. A floating wharf is moored on the north side of the wharf. The harbour affords good sheltered **anchorage** for small fishing vessels in 4.6 to 9 m (15 to 30 ft).

 114 **Jigging Cove**, which lies between Nipper and Rushoon Heads, is fringed by a shingle beach on which stand several houses. A rock with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) and a rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft), which is marked by isolated danger light **buoy** PR (55.77), lie about 0.2 mile SSE of Nipper Head. There is **anchorage** for small vessels

in 13 to 15 m (43 to 49 ft), and also on the flat outside Rushoon Harbour in 13 m (43 ft), mud.

115 **Baine Harbour**, a landlocked basin entered through a narrow channel about 100 m (328 ft) wide, lies 1.3 miles NE of Rushoon Head. **Steering Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) high, lies 0.2 mile south of the entrance to the harbour. A rock drying 1.8 m (6 ft) lies close south of Steering Rock. The settlement of **Baine Harbour** had a population of 134 in 2006.


 116 A **light** (55) is shown from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark located on Steering Rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** PJ2 (55.2) is moored about 0.2 mile north of Steering Rock. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** PJ4 (55.4) and PJ5 (55.3) mark the channel close north of Smiths Point. A ledge, drying 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PJ6 (55.5), is located about 0.3 mile NW of **Smiths Point**.

 117 The Public **wharf**, on the south shore, extends 63 m (207 ft) to a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) alongside an outer end 6 m (20 ft) wide. Depths of 2 to 3 m (7 to 10 ft) exist alongside the outer 40 m (131 ft) length of both sides of the wharf. A **light** (55.41) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Fresh water, electricity, washrooms and waste oil collection are available. A slipway is located close east of the wharf.

118 Two floating wharves are moored on the west shore of Baine Harbour.

PARKERS COVE (2020)




 119 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Jerseyman Island**, 78 m (256 ft) in elevation, with its NE extremity 1.2 miles south of Steering Rock, is relatively flat and wooded and falls steeply to the sea. **Gull Island**, lying close east of Jerseyman Island, rises to an elevation of 73 m (240 ft). Marine farms may be encountered between Jerseyman Island and Gull Island; caution is advised.


120 **Petticoat Island**, 55 m (180 ft) in elevation, lies close NNE of Gull Island; the channel between them is free of dangers. **Gooseberry Island**, an islet 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.3 mile north of Petticoat Island. There is a narrow channel with a least depth of 10.7 m (35 ft) between Petticoat and Gooseberry Islands. Shoals with least depths of 1.5 m (5 ft) and 3.7 m (12 ft) lie about 100 m (328 ft) SSW and 300 m (984 ft) NNE of Gooseberry Island.


121 **Cross Island**, the largest island of this group, rises to two **conspicuous** hills covered with moss; the summit of the north hill is small, flat, and 183 m (600 ft) in elevation; the south hill is a sharp peak 168 m (551 ft) in elevation.


122 **Boat Harbour Head** (*47°23'N, 54°50'W*), the extremity of a moss-covered tableland 149 m (489 ft) in elevation, which falls in steep bluffs to the sea, lies about 0.9 mile north of Cross Island. **The Friar**, a peaked rock 2 m (6 ft) high, lies close south of this headland. **Boat Harbour** lies between Boat Harbour Head and **Deep Cove Head**, 1.3 miles west. This inlet divides into two arms near

its head. **Manny Point**, cliffy, is located about 0.9 mile NW of Boat Harbour Head.



 123 At **Parkers Cove**, on the west side of the inlet, 1.3 miles NNE of Deep Cove Head, is a **Public wharf** extending 16 m (52 ft) to a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end.

 124 A private fish plant wharf with three sections lies close to the south of the Public wharf. The south face, 24 m (79 ft) long, has depths of 2.2 to 2.9 m (7 to 10 ft) alongside. The north section, 15 m (49 ft), has a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) alongside. The centre section, 23 m (75 ft) long, has depths of 0.8 to 1.7 m (3 to 6 ft) alongside.

 125 An L-shaped **breakwater-wharf**, 20 m (66 ft) long with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) alongside an outer end 5 m (16 ft) wide, is located on the north side of the cove.

 126 **Caution.** — A rock, drying 0.6 m (2 ft), and a shoal, with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy PJP2** (*51.19*), lie about 0.45 mile north and 0.5 mile NNE of Manny Point. Small craft may **anchor** inside the rocks in this cove.


127 The settlement of **Boat Harbour** is situated on the SW shore of the NW arm. A floating wharf is moored at the settlement.

  128 The NW arm affords **anchorage** in 33 m (108 ft). Small craft can anchor in the NE arm. Mariners are cautioned against anchoring in the

PETIT FORTE (2020)



vicinity of a **submarine cable** which is laid across the entrance to the NW arm.


 129 **Bay de l'Eau Head**, at the entrance to **Bay de l'Eau**, is situated 0.5 mile SSE of Boat Harbour Head. It rises steeply to an isolated hill 69 m (226 ft) in elevation; **Burnt Island** lies close off its SE side. **Holloway Passage**, about 0.2 mile wide and clear of dangers, separates Bay de l'Eau Head from Cross Island. Bay de l'Eau is clear of dangers. Depths are considerable for about 2 miles within the entrance, from where they decrease suddenly in mid-channel from 33 to 13 m (108 to 43 ft); there are then depths of 11 to 13 m (36 to 43 ft), mud, with sheltered **anchorage**, for about 0.7 mile.


130 **Little Harbour**, entered 0.6 mile ENE of Burnt Island, is a very small inlet less than 0.1 mile wide for most of its length. Small craft can find shelter in the harbour in a depth of about 3 m (10 ft); local knowledge is essential.

131 **Gallows Harbour** lies between the east entrance point of Little Harbour and **Gallows Harbour Head**, 1.1 miles ESE. Gallows Harbour Head rises rapidly to an elevation of 98 m (322 ft). An abandoned pyramidal light-tower stands on the west side of the island, about 0.5 mile NNW of Gallows Harbour Head.

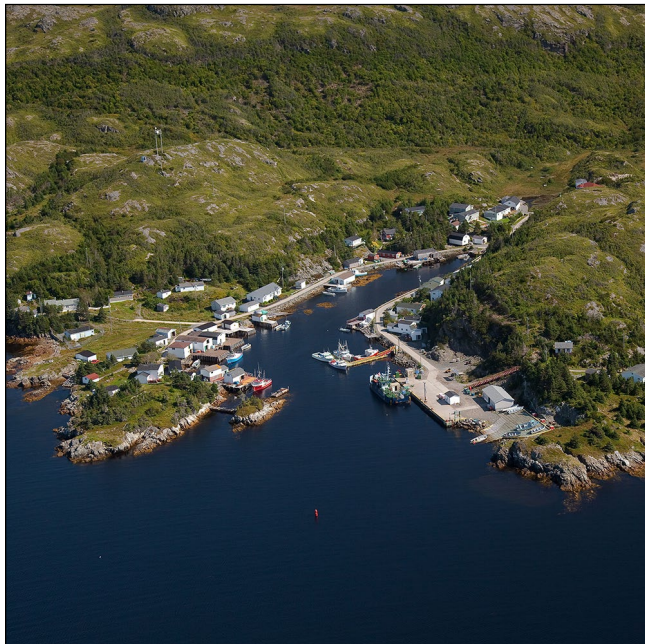
132 **Gallows Harbour Island**, about 61 m (200 ft) in elevation, lies in the middle of the approaches to Gallows Harbour. Its south side is steep-to while shoal water extends off its east and north sides. **Mouse Island**, with an elevation of 5 m (16 ft), lies in the west entrance to the harbour. Near

its head, Gallows Harbour divides into two arms. **Jigging Cove**, to the west, lies between **Deadman Head** and **Sams Head**; there is **anchorage** for small craft in about 11 m (36 ft), mud, with good shelter. **St. Joseph's Harbour**, the east arm, lies between Sams Head and a point about 0.2 mile east.

 133 **Little Gallows Harbour** is entered close east of Gallows Harbour Head. The harbour narrows to a width of 0.1 mile about 0.6 mile within the entrance, and then gradually becomes narrower to a shingle spit nearly 0.3 mile farther in. The harbour is connected to Gallows Harbour by **Pushthrough Passage**, a narrow passage for small open boats, with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft). Small vessels can **anchor** in 9 to 15 m (30 to 49 ft), sheltered from all winds except those between south and WSW.


 134 **Cape Roger Island**, 67 m (220 ft) in elevation, lies off the entrance to Little Gallows Harbour, about 0.4 mile SE of Gallows Harbour Head. **Cape Roger Bay** is entered west of **Cape Roger**, about 0.9 mile east of Cape Roger Island. Cape Roger ($47^{\circ}21'N$, $54^{\circ}44'W$) is a steep cliff forming the SW termination of a remarkable headland 152 m (499 ft) in elevation; this summit is situated close to the coast, about 1 mile NE of the cape. A swell rolls across the entrance to Cape Roger Bay even when it is calm outside, especially after the prevalence of southerly winds. There is **anchorage** in the bay in 7 to 22 m (23 to 72 ft), mud.


SOUTH EAST BIGHT (2020)





MONKSTOWN (2020)





 135 **Cape Roger Harbour** lies on the west side of the bay, about 1.7 miles north of Cape Roger; it is protected by **Harbour Island**. Small craft can **anchor** in 5 m (16 ft), sand, between Harbour Island and the west shore.

 136 **Hay Island**, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, lies close to the coast, about 0.7 mile ENE of Cape Roger. Also close to the coast lies **Woody Island**, which rises to an elevation of 69 m (226 ft), about 0.6 mile NNE of Hay Island. **Nonsuch Inlet** is entered between Woody Island and **Nonsuch Head**, about 1 mile to the east. The inlet extends about 1.5 miles north to the narrows, and then divides into two arms, Southwest Nonsuch Arm and Northeast Nonsuch Arm. Nonsuch Head is a steep bluff rising to a summit 77 m (253 ft) in elevation. Marine farms may be encountered in Nonsuch Inlet and its approach; caution is advised.


 137 **Shag Islands**, 4.9 m (16 ft) in elevation, lie close to the east side, about 0.4 mile WNW of Nonsuch Head. Shoals, with least depths of 1.5 m (5 ft) and 3.4 m (11 ft), lie about 0.5 and 0.8 mile NNW of the Shag Islands. A cove on the east side of Nonsuch Inlet, about 1 mile north of the Shag Islands, affords good **anchorage** to small vessels in 11 to 17 m (36 to 56 ft), sand and mud, sheltered from all but southerly winds. **Gooseberry Island**, a small round mound rising to an elevation of 16 m (52 ft), lies in the fairway off the entrance to this cove.

 138 **Burnt Islands**, consisting of two islands, front Southwest Nonsuch Arm. The two islands are nearly connected by a ridge of rocks, and a similar ridge almost joins the SW part of the south island to the west shore of the arm. The south island rises to an elevation of 87 m (285 ft), and its south side is indented by a small inlet which affords shelter to small craft. The north island rises to an elevation of 50 m (164 ft). The channel at the narrows between the north island and the east side of Nonsuch Inlet is only 100 m (328 ft) wide with a depth of 11.3 m (37 ft). A **submarine cable** is laid across this channel.

 139 **Southwest Nonsuch Arm** is entered from the NE between the Burnt Islands and the mainland; it is only available to vessels drawing less than 3 m (10 ft). A basin which affords sheltered **anchorage** in 20 to 23.8 m (66 to 78 ft), mud, is situated SW of the south Burnt Island.

 140 **Northeast Nonsuch Arm** is a continuation to the NE of Nonsuch Inlet. A cove, with a 3.7 m (12 ft) shoal near its entrance, indents its west shore about 1 mile NNE of the Burnt Islands, where there is **anchorage** in 9 to 10 m (30 to 33 ft). Small vessels may **anchor** farther up the arm. A causeway and bridge are located near the head of the arm.


141 **Eastern Head**, which rises to an elevation of over 91 m (299 ft), lies about 0.9 mile NE of Nonsuch Head.

 142 **Petit Forte Harbour** is entered between Eastern Head and **White Point**, a low shelving point, 0.25 mile west. The harbour is navigable for all of the year,


GREAT PARADISE (2005)





though it is very difficult to navigate during northerly winds. **Petit Forte Cove** is a small inlet on the west shore of the harbour, about 0.6 mile north of White Point, formed by a peninsula rising to a wooded hill 28 m (92 ft) in elevation. Marine farms may be encountered in a cove about 0.2 mile NW of White Point; caution is advised.

 143 A **light** (53) is shown at an elevation of 11.5 m (38 ft) from a red and white tower on the southern tip of Eastern Head (47°23'N, 54°39'W).


144 The settlement of **Petit Forte** is situated on the shores of Petit Forte Cove. A prominent white church with spire stands on the isthmus of the peninsula.

 145 A Public **wharf** on the north side of the cove extends 37 m (121 ft) from the shore, with depths of 1 to 3.9 m (3 to 13 ft) alongside its NE side and 0.5 to 2.9 m (2 to 10 ft) alongside its SW side; electricity is available.


  146 A T-shaped **wharf** has depths of 3.4 to 4.6 m (11 to 15 ft) alongside its SW and NE ends respectively of its outer end, 23 m (76 ft) long. A **light** (53.5) is shown from a mast on the NE end of the wharf (See Appendix). These wharves are joined by a wharf which nearly dries. Mariners are cautioned to avoid using anchors in the vicinity of these wharves due to the presence of a **submarine cable**.

147 A floating wharf and a **boat ramp** are located on the shoreline about 0.6 mile NNE of the previously described T-shaped wharf. A small islet charted close SE

has been joined to the shore by a stone **breakwater**. Two floating wharves are moored on the NE side of the stone breakwater.

 148 **Dangers.** — A shoal, with a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PE5 (53.29), is located 0.4 mile SE of the light on Eastern Head. A steep-to shoal, rock, with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) and marked by port bifurcation light **buoy** PE (53.3), lies in mid-channel of Petit Forte Harbour, 0.3 mile NNW of the light on Eastern Head. A rock, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PE7 (53.4), lies close east of the entrance to Petit Forte Cove.

149 **Clearing line.** — When approaching Petit Forte from the east, the spire at Petit Forte, in line with the light on Eastern Head, clears a rock with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) situated about 0.4 mile SE of the same light.


 150 There is **anchorage** in Petit Forte Harbour in 9 to 18 m (30 to 59 ft), north of the above-mentioned 3.7 m (12 ft) shoal, but the holding ground is poor. A **submarine telephone cable** is laid from the north side of Petit Forte Cove in a direction south and east across Paradise Sound to South East Bight.


LITTLE PARADISE (2020)




Paradise Sound to Southern Head

Charts 4619, 4622


 151 **Paradise Sound** is entered between **Sound Island** ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $54^{\circ}38'W$), an islet close to the coast about 1 mile ENE of Eastern Head, and **Red Cove Head**, nearly 2 miles SSE. This large inlet, with steep cliffs along its sides, extends about 17 miles NNE. It is about 0.8 mile wide for most of its length and its depths are generally great. **Marine farms** may be encountered along the west shore of Paradise Sound, near Gilberts Cove and Darbys Harbour; caution is advised.


 152 **South East Bight** is situated on the east side of the sound, about 2.5 miles NNE of Red Cove Head. The settlement of **South East Bight**, population 110 in 2006, stands on the shores of the cove. A **light** (51.69) is shown from a mast with a red and white daymark located on the SW entrance point to South East Bight.


 153 There is a Public **wharf** 187 feet (57 m) long with depths of 10 to 14 feet (3.2 to 4.3 m) alongside its west and east sides respectively. Concrete mooring bollards are located on the shoreline beyond each end of the wharf. A **light** (51.7) is shown from a mast on the west side of the wharf.


154 A shoal, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** PS2 (51.65), extends close

north of the west entrance point to the cove; caution is advised.

 155 There is **anchorage** about 0.2 mile NE of the south entrance point in about 10 fathoms (18 m). The cove is navigable for all of the year. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in **Gilberts Cove**, situated about 4.7 miles NNE of Red Cove Head.

 156 An isolated rock with a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) is situated about 0.2 mile offshore, about 1.4 miles SW of the north entrance point to Gilberts Cove; caution is advised.

 157 The settlement of **Monkstown** is situated on the shores of a small cove, about 2.5 miles from the head of Paradise Sound. Marine farms may be encountered along the west shore of Paradise Sound, near Monkstown; caution is advised.

 158 There is a Public **wharf** 184 feet (56 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with a depth of 10 feet (2.9 m) at the outer end. A slipway is located close SW of the wharf. A **light** (51.68) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.



 159 A shoal, least depth 11 feet (3.4 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** PQ3 (51.66), is located about 0.2 mile NW of the wharf. **Anchorage** is available to small vessels near the head of Paradise Sound, in 4 fathoms (7 m).

Chart 4622


160 **Marticot Island** ($47^{\circ}20'N$, $54^{\circ}35'W$), rising to an elevation of 373 feet (114 m), lies about 0.4 mile from the coast, 1.5 miles SSE of Red Cove Head. The island consists of two parts connected by a low marshy isthmus.


 161 A **light** (50) is shown at an elevation of 90 feet (27.4 m) from a skeleton tower, situated on the SE side of the island. The light is visible from 227° through west and north to 075° . A **fog signal** (50.2) of one blast is sounded every 30 seconds from the light-tower; the horn points 121° .


162 **Gull Rocks**, a group of precipitous rocks, lie close off the SE extremity of Marticot Island. **Gull Shoal**, rock at a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m), lies about 0.2 mile south of Gull Rocks. **Larkin Shoal**, rock at a depth of 20 feet (6.1 m), is situated nearly 2 miles west of Marticot Island light. **Bill White Rock**, at a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m), lies 0.6 mile SW of Larkin Shoal. **Long Island Bank**, a 24 foot (7.3 m) rocky patch, is situated about 1 mile SW of Bill White Rock. **Middle Shoal** has a least depth of 29 feet (8.8 m), 1.6 miles SW of Marticot Island light. **Western Grounds**, with a least depth of 33 feet (10.1 m), lies 1.2 miles SSW of the same light.


PRESQUE HARBOUR APPROACH (2005)




 163 **Marticot Cove**, on the north side of the isthmus connecting the two parts of Marticot Island, has a shingle beach at its head and its shores are bordered by a narrow ledge of rocks. A rock with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) lies in the entrance to the cove. There is **anchorage** in 8 fathoms (15 m), near the entrance to this cove and sheltered from westerly winds. **Marticot Back Cove**, on the south side of the isthmus, has steep cliffs on both sides. It is open to the SW.

 164 **Fox Island** is separated from the NW side of Marticot Island by a channel 0.15 mile wide, and it is almost connected to the west entrance point of Paradise Harbour at low water. A rock, at a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m), lies in the channel between Fox and Marticot Islands; vessels navigating this channel should pass north of this rock.


 165 **Paradise Harbour** is a small bay encumbered with rocks and islets and on its shores lie the former settlement of **Great Paradise** which is seasonally active. It is protected by Fox Island from the west and Marticot Island from the south. The harbour occasionally freezes over in severe winters, but **anchorage** may be obtained as the ice is usually thin. About 0.3 mile WSW of Paradise Harbour, there is a channel used by small boats. Marine farms may be encountered near the east side of Paradise Harbour; caution is advised.


 166 A **light** (51.6) is shown from a mast on the southernmost point, about 0.4 mile SW of Paradise Harbour. Another **light** (51.5) is shown from a skeleton

tower having a green daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on a rock close SW of the previous light. Both lights mark the channel previously described.

 167 **Little Paradise Harbour** is an inlet 0.5 mile NE of Paradise Harbour. The entrance channel is 300 feet (91 m) wide with a shoal bank at each side. There is a least depth of 23 feet (7 m) over the bar in this channel, but the depth increases to 12 fathoms (22 m) immediately after crossing the bar. There is **anchorage** in the north cove of the harbour in 51 feet (15.5 m); the holding ground is good, but there is very little swinging room.

168 A Public wharf situated on the north side of the harbour is reported removed. During summer, fishers live in the settlement of **Little Paradise**, which stands on the shores of the harbour. The navigation season is for all of the year, however, the harbour is not navigable with strong winds.

 169 A **light** (49.8) is shown at an elevation of 29 feet (8.8 m) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe located on the SW entrance point to Little Paradise Harbour.

 170 **Little Bona Cove** lies 1 mile NE of Little Paradise Harbour. Small craft may find good shelter in the cove. **Great Bona Cove** lies at the head of an inlet which is entered between the east entrance point of Little Bona Cove and Eastern Head, about 1.3 miles east. Great Bona Cove affords temporary **anchorage** for small vessels

MERASHEEN HARBOUR (2020)



LITTLE MERASHEEN HARBOUR (2020)



in 11 fathoms (20 m), sheltered from all winds except those from SE, through south to west.

171 **Eastern Head** ($47^{\circ}22'N$, $54^{\circ}31'W$) is the extremity of a narrow precipitous promontory terminating in a peaked rock, off which a shoal bank extends nearly 0.1 mile. From the south extreme of Eastern Head to **Toslow Cove**, a small cove only available to small craft 2.5

miles NE, low rocks lie off many of the points and shoals front the coast as much as 0.3 mile from the shore.

172 **White Sail Head** is a remarkable sharp peak, 623 feet (190 m) in elevation, situated close to the coast, about 1.2 miles SW of Toslow Cove. **White Sail** is a **conspicuous** white patch in the cliffs, 0.5 mile NE of White Sail Head.

173 **Gull Islands** are a group of conical rocks, the highest being 156 feet (47 m), situated about 1 mile SW of Eastern Head. They are fringed with above-water and sunken rocks and should not be approached within 0.2 mile.


 174 **Black Rock** is small, bare, steep-to and 31 feet (9.4 m) high; it lies nearly 0.9 mile south of Eastern Head. **The Sunker**, a rock at a depth of 10 feet (3 m), lies about 0.3 mile SW of Black Rock. **Heptige Rock**, with a depth of 23 feet (7 m), is situated 0.7 mile SW of Black Rock. **Duck Rock Shoal**, at a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m), is located about 0.2 mile east of the southern end of Eastern Head. Two other shoals, dangerous to navigation, lie within 0.2 mile south and SW of the same point.


Chart 4619

175 **Presque Harbour** is entered between **Harbour Head** ($47^{\circ}25'N$, $54^{\circ}29'W$) and an unnamed point, about 0.7 mile east. Depths in the harbour are considerable. **Saint Kyran's Harbour** is situated at the north end of Presque Harbour; there is a large church in ruins. **Northwest Cove** is opposite the harbour entrance. **Beckford Cove** and **Jigging Cove** are at the south end of the harbour. During severe winters, this harbour occasionally freezes, but the ice is usually thin and does not interfere with anchorage.

176 **Islets and dangers.** — **Middle Rock**, a flat bare rock 30 feet (9.1 m) high, lies in the middle of the approach to Presque Harbour, about 0.6 mile SE of Harbour Head. **Western Rocks**, two bare islets 12 and 13 feet (3.7 and 4 m) high, lie 0.4 mile SW of Middle Rock; they are steep-to on the east side. **Eastern Rock**, 1 foot (0.3 m) high, lies 0.2 mile NE of Middle Rock with foul ground between them. **Harbour Rock**, 11 feet (3.4 m) high, small, and flat, lies close off Harbour Head.

177 **Goat Island**, situated nearly 0.4 mile NE of Harbour Head, has a flat summit 108 feet (33 m) in elevation, and is covered with moss. A sand bar has formed on the north end of this island, and extends to the north for about 0.2 mile. **Little Goat Islands** consist of two square islets, the highest being 63 feet (19 m), and a small rock, lying close south of Goat Island.


178 The harbour approach is narrow. Vessels should approach from the south, keeping not more than 0.1 mile west of Middle Rock and then steering to pass midway between Harbour Rock and **Mad Cap Shoal**, a rock which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), thus rounding **Coppaleen Rock** by at least 0.1 mile.


 179 There is **anchorage** in various depths in the northern arm. Small vessels can anchor in Saint Kyran's Harbour in 7 to 11 fathoms (13 to 20 m) where the

holding ground is good. There is also anchorage in Beckford Cove.


180 **East Side of Western Channel.** — **Dirty Rocks**, the northernmost showing white, are two pinnacles 33 feet (10 m) high that lie off the coast, nearly 1 mile WSW of the SE extremity of Merasheen Island. **Big Bald Head**, a conical wooded mound 211 feet (64 m) in elevation, projects a short distance from the coast, about 1 mile west of Dirty Rocks; there is a waterfall over the cliffs in a cove on its east side. **Scrape Cove Head**, about 1.7 miles WNW of Big Bald Head, is 419 feet (128 m) in elevation and shows dark against a lighter background. **Long Point**, a flat islet 51 feet (15.5 m) in elevation, lies close south of the headland and terminates in **Long Point Rock**, small, conical and 10 feet (3 m) in elevation.

181 **Cross Point** ($47^{\circ}23'N$, $54^{\circ}17'W$) lies nearly 0.5 mile WNW of Scrape Cove Head. **Cross Point Shoal**, at a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m), is situated about 0.5 mile south of Cross Point. **Big Shoal**, with a depth of 28 feet (8.5 m), lies nearly 0.2 mile SW of Cross Point Shoal. Several other shoals, not dangerous in ordinary weather, but on some of which the sea breaks in bad weather, lie SE and SW of these dangers causing a confused sea in the approach to Merasheen Harbour.

 182 **Merashen Harbour** is entered between Cross Point and **West Head**, the SW extremity of Merasheen Island, 0.4 mile to the west. Fairway light and whistle **buoy PH** (49.5) is moored about 0.8 mile SSW of West Head. It is a good harbour for small vessels, however, **anchorage** space is very limited. The entrance channel is less than 0.1 mile wide; local knowledge is necessary. During and after SW gales, access is impossible until the heavy sea abates. An abandoned square lighthouse stands on a rock close off West Head. The seasonal settlement of **Merashen** is located on the shores of the harbour.

 183 A **light** (49.2) is shown at an elevation of 61 feet (18.6 m) from a mast, on West Head ($47^{\circ}24'N$, $54^{\circ}22'W$).

184 Starboard hand light **buoys** PH2 (49.4) and PH4 (49.44) mark the channel into Merasheen Harbour.

 185 A Public **wharf**, located in a small cove at the south end of Merasheen Harbour, extends 89 feet (27 m) in a north direction, with depths of 7 to 12 feet (2 to 3.8 m) alongside each face. A hoist stands on this wharf and a large white building is located behind it.



186 **Western Channel** leads to the head of Placentia Bay, between the west side of Merasheen Island and the west shore of the bay. It is entered between West Head and the north entrance point of Presque Harbour, 3.6 miles to the west.


ISLE VALEN (2020)




187 **West side of Merasheen Island.** — **Margaret Point** lies 0.7 mile north of West Head. **Pond Head Sunkers**, drying 6 feet (1.8 m) and on which the sea always breaks, is situated 0.3 mile WSW of Margaret Point.

188 **Little Merasheen Harbour** lies close east of **Dunn Point**, about 0.6 mile NE of Margaret Point. **Fish Island**, 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, lies in the approach to Little Merasheen Harbour, about 0.2 mile NE of Dunn Point. This harbour is separated by a narrow isthmus from the head of Merasheen Harbour. It can accommodate a few small craft, but it is narrow, shallow and open to the north.


  189 On the SE shore of Little Merasheen Harbour, near its head, there is a Public **wharf** 160 feet (49 m) long and 25 feet (8 m) wide, with a depth of 7 feet (2.2 m) at the outer end. Ruins of a breakwater, dangerous to navigation, extend about 150 feet (46 m) from the west shore of the harbour, close west of the wharf; caution is advised.


 190 **Virgin Cove** lies close east of **Dicks Point**, 2.2 miles NE of Dunn Point. Virgin Cove has **anchorage** in 5 to 6 fathoms (9 to 11 m). In the cove, there is a sandy beach which rises to steep cliffs over which falls a prominent cascade.

191 **Ragged Islands** consist of a large number of islands which extend about 11.5 miles NNE on the west side of Merasheen Island. **Black Rock**, the south islet of this group, situated 2.8 miles north of Dicks Point, is bare, flat, and 14 feet (4.3 m) in elevation. Many rocks lie off the islands of this group, and although there are several clear passages between islands, local knowledge is recommended for their use. Only the more prominent islands of the group are described.

 192 **Sugarloaf Island**, 58 feet (18 m) in elevation and 0.7 mile NNE of Black Rock, is grass-covered and dome-shaped. **Crane Island**, 195 feet (59 m) in elevation, lies a farther 0.3 mile NNE. **Jean de Gaunt Island**, 0.4 mile NE of Crane Island, rises on its east

side to a **conspicuous** hill, steep, near its summit which is 391 feet (119 m) in elevation. A bluff hill, 292 feet (89 m) in elevation and surmounted by a triangular rock, stands near the SW end of the island, and a sharp peak with an elevation of 282 feet (86 m) is situated at the north end. Marine farms may be encountered in the area within 1 mile south through SE of the south tip of Jean de Gaunt Island; caution is advised.

 193 **Jean de Gaunt Harbour**, on the west side of the island, affords shelter for a few small craft; local knowledge is necessary. Small craft may **anchor** off **Jean de Gaunt Cove** in the NE part of the island. Larger vessels can **anchor** in 11 fathoms (20 m), between the entrance to this cove and the **Creve Islands** to the east.

 194 **Merry Harbour** (*47°32'N, 54°13'W*) indents the west side of Merasheen Island, about 1.2 miles east of Jean de Gaunt Island. The harbour is much obstructed with islets and shoals. Small vessels may obtain **anchorage** in 4 to 6 fathoms (7 to 11 m); local knowledge is required.


195 **Galton Island**, situated about 0.3 mile north of Jean de Gaunt Island, has a square summit 68 feet (21 m) in elevation.

196 **Brandies Shoal** is a rocky patch which dries 1 foot (0.3 m) and on which the sea usually breaks, situated 1.2 miles west of the NW extremity of Jean de Gaunt Island. **Forked Duck Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation and so called because of the forked appearance of its two small pinnacles, lies 0.8 mile NW of Galton Island. **Western Sunker**, with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), is situated 0.4 mile WSW of Forked Duck Rock.

197 **White Islands** are a group of islets and rocks lying 2 miles NNW of Galton Island and 2 miles offshore from **King Island**, the largest of the Ragged Islands. **Western Rock**, the south islet of the group, has a little grass near its summit, 25 feet (7.6 m) in elevation. The north islet of the group is **Gooseberry Island**, 37 feet (11 m) in elevation. **Greens Island**, situated close SE of Gooseberry Island, is 92 feet (28 m) in elevation, round and covered with stunted trees.

198 **Shag Island**, 60 feet (18 m) in elevation, stands prominently about midway between the White Islands and King Island.

199 **Shoal Bank**, at a depth of 13 feet (4 m), situated about 1.2 miles SW of Western Rock, is a small steep-to rocky pinnacle. **Big Shoal**, a rocky patch with a depth of 26 feet (7.9 m), lies 0.5 mile SSW of Western Rock. **Deep Water Bank**, with a depth of 26 feet (7.9 m), is situated 0.5 mile north of Greens Island. Many other shoals and dangers in this area are shown on the chart.

 200 **Broad Cove**, an indentation in the west side of King Island, east of Shag Island, forms a good harbour for small craft. The approach is intricate on account of off-lying islets and rocks. A floating **wharf** is moored in the cove.


201 **Pond Head**, a round, wooded mound 65 feet (20 m) in elevation, stands on the south side of the entrance. **Tacks Lookout**, a bare-topped hill 212 feet (65 m) in elevation, falls almost perpendicularly to the north shore of the cove. **Parfrey Island**, with an elevation of 34 feet (10 m), lies in the entrance to the cove.

202 **Tacks Head** (*47°35'N, 54°12'W*), situated on the west coast of King Island, 2 miles ENE of Shag Island, is the north entrance point of a bay. The headland rises in steep bluffs to a sharp peak 416 feet (127 m) in elevation, and it is the most **conspicuous** headland of the Ragged Islands. **Cooper's Cove**, a small boat harbour, lies at the east end of the bay, south of Tacks Head. Separated from Cooper's Cove by a high steep hill, there are two small coves in the south part of the bay.

203 **West shore of Western Channel**. — **Long Point** (*47°25'N, 54°26'W*) lies nearly 1 mile NE of the north entrance point of Presque Harbour. **Long Point Shoal**, with a depth of 41 feet (12.5 m), is situated about 0.4 mile SE of the point. **Grandy Point** lies 2.2 miles NE of Long Point. **Brook Rock**, with a depth of 10 feet (3 m), lies about 1.5 miles NE of Long Point.

204 **Little Isle Valen**, rising to an elevation of 327 feet (100 m), lies with its SW extremity, which is low, about 0.5 mile NE of Grandy Point. **Isle Valen**, which rises to an elevation of 510 feet (155 m) on its north part, is situated with its south extremity about 1 mile north of Grandy Point. It is separated from the west shore of Placentia Bay by a deep passage at least 0.5 mile wide. **Dutch Cap Island**, 254 feet (77 m) in elevation, lies between Little Isle Valen and **Wadman Point**, the SE extremity of Isle Valen.

205 **Valen Harbour**, situated on the south side of Isle Valen, is protected by Little Isle Valen, Dutch Cap Island and the **Canary Islands**. The harbour is available only for small vessels. The entrance is only 150 feet (46 m) wide, and the inner basin is entered over a bar with a depth of 10 feet (3 m). The harbour occasionally freezes over, but the ice is usually thin and anchorage can generally be obtained. The former settlement of **Isle Valen**, which is seasonally active, is located on the shores of the harbour.

 206 On the east side, close south of the entrance to the inner basin, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf**. It extends 49 feet (15 m) from the shore to an outer end 49 feet (15 m) long and a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m) alongside.

BAR HAVEN (2005)



207 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** PV1 (49.41) and PV2 (49.42) mark the approach to Valen Harbour.

208 **Storehouse Cove** lies close north of Wadman Point. The cove is encumbered by three islets and several rocks, however, small vessels can find good shelter near its head. **Pete Cove Head**, a bare isolated hill 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, lies nearly 1.5 miles north of Wadman Point.

209 **Whales Back Rock**, which dries 6 feet (1.8 m), and another rock drying 2 feet (0.6 m), on which the sea always breaks, lie 0.8 mile north of Pete Cove Head. **Grandmother Rocks**, the highest 29 feet (8.8 m) in elevation, lie about 1.3 miles NE of the north extremity of Isle Valen.

210 **Sam Adams Shoal**, with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies 1 mile north of the highest of the Grandmother Rocks; there are several shoals between this shoal and Grandmother Rocks. **Big Shoal**, with a depth of 20 feet (6.1 m), lies about 0.4 mile SSE of the highest rock.



211 **Oliver Cove** is a small bight in the west shore, 1.5 miles NW of Grandy Point. In the cove, a grassy valley lies north of a bold promontory; the valley being the site of the former settlement of **St. Leonards**. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in the cove in 7 to 8 fathoms (13 to 15 m), sheltered from offshore winds.

212 **Clattice Harbour Head**, the sharp extremity of a narrow promontory 2 miles north of Oliver Cove, rises to a wooded hill 253 feet (77 m) in elevation. An abandoned skeleton light-tower stands on the headland. **Clattice Harbour** is entered between Clattice Harbour Head and **Gunning Point**, 0.4 mile to the north.

213 **Northwest Head**, a bold cliff rising to a round hill 256 feet (78 m) in elevation, divides the harbour into the **Northwest Arm** and the **Southwest Arm**. **Shag Rock**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, is the highest of a group of rocks lying in the middle of the east part of the harbour. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in Northwest Arm, in 16 to 18 fathoms (29 to 33 m); smaller craft may anchor


WOODY ISLAND (2005)




in the small cove near the head of this arm. The former settlements of **Clattice Harbour** and **Clattice South West** lie on the shores of Northwest and Southwest Arms respectively.

214 From Gunning Point ($47^{\circ}31'N$, $54^{\circ}26'W$), the west shore trends NNE in a nearly straight line for 7 miles to **Parfrey Point**. This coast is backed by grey, moss-covered hills. The shore falls steeply to the sea, in many places perpendicularly, from wooded hills. **Culleton Head**, situated close NNE of Gunning Point, rises to an elevation of 452 feet (138 m).

215 **Barren Point**, rising to a peaked hill 216 feet (66 m) high, lies 2.2 miles NNE of Gunning Point. Close north of Barren Point, a waterfall, 30 feet (9.1 m) high, falls into the sea. **Coffins Cove**, nearly 1.5 miles NNE of Barren Point, has a shingle beach at its head. **Skippers Brook** falls into the sea with a **conspicuous** waterfall 1.7 miles NNE of Coffins Cove.

 216 **Chambers Island**, separated from the west shore by a deep channel at least 0.3 mile wide, lies adjacent to Parfrey Point. The island rises to a remarkable sharp peak 416 feet (127 m) in elevation; two smaller peaks, about 350 feet (107 m) in elevation on the south part of the island, are known as **Hares Ears**. **Cross Rocks**, 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, surrounded by sunken rocks, lie about 0.1 mile off the west coast of Chambers Island. **Vigors Island** fronts a cove which indents the NW side of Chambers Island. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in this cove in 13 to 17 fathoms (24 to 31 m). **Hospital Head** lies 1 mile NNE of Parfrey Point.


 217 **Davis Cove**, entered between Hospital Head and **Calls Point** 0.6 mile NNE, affords shelter to small vessels during offshore winds. The small seasonal settlement of **Davis Cove** is situated on the shores of the cove. At the head of the cove, there is a **conspicuous** waterfall. A Public **wharf** in the cove is 157 feet (48 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with a bent outer end. It has

GARDEN COVE (2020)





depths of 9 to 13 feet (2.6 to 4 m) alongside its 128 feet (39 m) long outer section. A **light** (44.09) is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the Public wharf.

218 **Little Chambers Island**, steep and 227 feet (69 m) in elevation, lies close to the west shore, about 0.5 mile east of Calls Point. **Little Sandy Harbour** and **Great Sandy Harbour** lie in a bight on the west shore, which is entered between **Nan Point** (47°40'N, 54°19'W), nearly 1.5 miles north of Little Chambers Island, and a point 1.3 miles NNE; this latter point rises to an elevation of 256 feet (78 m). **Civil East Cove** lies between the two harbours.

 219 Little Sandy Harbour has depths of 5 fathoms (9 m) in its middle, but depths gradually decrease towards shore. It is entered through a channel about 0.1 mile wide between **Stearin Rock**, 5 feet (1.5 m) in elevation, and **Jigging Point**, the NE entrance point. **Anchorage** is available in 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 13 m), open

to SE winds, about 0.2 mile offshore, between Little Sandy Harbour and Nan Point.

 220 **Civil East Cove** is a small cove protected from the east by **Civil East Island**. The seasonal settlement of **Prowseton** lies on the shores of the cove. **Great Coat Island**, 45 feet (14 m) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile SE of the south entrance to Civil East Cove; a rock drying 1 foot (0.3 m) lies close SE of it. There is **anchorage** for small craft in the cove in 15 feet (4.6 m); local knowledge is necessary.

 221 **Great Sandy Harbour** is entered through a channel less than 0.1 mile wide; rocks border either shore of the entrance. The harbour is very shallow as shoal water with drying flats fill the greater part of the west arm. There is **anchorage** in about 6 fathoms (11 m), between Civil East Cove and the entrance to Great Sandy Harbour, sheltered from all winds except those from between SE and south; the holding ground is good.

NORTH HARBOUR (2020)





222 **Bell Island** ($47^{\circ}40'N$, $54^{\circ}18'W$), 143 feet (44 m) in elevation, has a remarkable rock, about 20 feet (6.1 m) high and shaped like an inverted bell, close to its SW extremity, about 0.8 mile east of Nan Point.

223 **Ship Island** has a summit 248 feet (76 m) in elevation, situated near the middle of its west side and 1.5 miles NE of Nan Point; the cliffs at its north end show a few white patches. **Shag Rocks**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, lie 0.25 mile west of the SW end of Ship Island. **Green Island**, 55 feet (17 m) in elevation and steep-to on its SE side, is situated 0.6 mile east of Ship Island. **Green Island Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies at the end of a bank extending 0.2 mile NW from Green Island.

Chart 4839


224 **West side of Merasheen Island.** — **New Harbour Head** ($47^{\circ}36'N$, $54^{\circ}13'W$), situated 1 mile north of Tacks Head, is a **conspicuous**, square, wooded headland 40 m (130 ft) in elevation, the summit of an island which



forms the west shore of **New Harbour**, a shallow enclosure available only for small boats. **Green Island**, 27 m (90 ft) in elevation, lies 0.8 mile north of New Harbour Head. **Marshall Island**, situated 0.7 mile ENE of Green Island, is flat, wooded and 9 m (30 ft) in elevation.


  225 The largest and highest island north of King Island is **North Tilt Island**, 50 m (163 ft) in elevation, 1 mile NE of Marshall Island. A floating wharf is moored near the south entrance to a cove on the NE corner of North Tilt Island. **Holletts Islands**, situated north of North Tilt Island, are low and covered with small trees. Marine farms may be encountered in the area lying 4 miles SSW of North Tilt Island, between King Island and the west shore of Merasheen Island; caution is advised.

226 **West side of Western Channel.** — **Bar Haven Island**, 3.8 miles long and over 122 m (400 ft) in elevation, is separated from the west shore of Placentia Bay by a channel with a least width of 0.3 mile. **Western Cove**

Head, situated 0.8 mile NE of the SE extremity of the island, rises to a sharp peak 69 m (226 ft) in elevation and is covered with trees and grass; its SE side is marked by brown landslides and several round wooded hills lie south of the summit. **West Point** is the NE extremity of Western Cove Head.

 227 **Western Cove** is entered between West Point and **James Point**, 0.6 mile NE. **Glendon Cove** is situated on the west side of Western Cove. The NW shore of Western Cove is fronted by red cliffs. There is **anchorage** in Western Cove according to the direction of the wind, in 35 m (19 fm) in the south part, and 24 to 31 m (13 to 17 fm) in the north part.

  228 **James Point**, the SW extremity of a peninsula nearly 1 mile in length, is joined at its mid-point by a shingle beach to Bar Haven Island. **Bar Haven** lies between this peninsula and the island, NE of the shingle beach. There is **anchorage** in Bar Haven for small vessels in 7 to 11 m (4 to 6 fm). A floating wharf is moored near the head of Bar Haven on the west shore; caution is advised as ruins exist close east and NE of the floating wharf.


 229 A **light** (44.1) is shown at an elevation of 6.6 m (22 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red daymark with a white horizontal stripe, situated on **Tobins Point**, the east entrance point of Bar Haven.

230 **White Island Bank**, a 19.2 m (63 ft) patch, is located about 1.7 miles ESE of Tobins Point. **Saturday Ledge**, with least depths of 18.3 and 18.6 m (60 and 61 ft) on its SSW and NNE ends respectively, lies 1.1 miles SE of Tobins Point. **Bar Haven Bank**, with a least depth of 27 m (89 ft), lies 0.9 mile ESE of the same point.


231 **Woody Island**, thickly wooded with a mixed forest, is the largest and highest of the **Woody Islands**, with an elevation of 100 m (327 ft). **Little Woody Island** lies 0.25 mile south of **Big Head**, the south extremity of Woody Island; it is connected with Big Head by a shallow spit which dries. **Sugarloaf Islet**, 31 m (101 ft) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile SW of the SW extremity of Woody Island.


232 The **Creve Islets**, the largest having an elevation of 11 m (35 ft) off the west coast of Woody Island, afford shelter to **Jean Cove**, which is shallow and encumbered with rocks. A small settlement stands on the shores of Jean Cove.


233 Starboard hand light **buoy** PW2.2 (62.93) is moored close SSW of the largest of the Creve Islets.

 234 **Shag Rock**, a small pinnacle 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, lies in mid-channel between the SW extremity of Woody Island and the west shore of Placentia Bay. **La Plante Sunker**, which dries 0.3 m (1 ft) and



marked by west cardinal light **buoy** PLS (44.4), lies about 0.4 mile SSW of Sugarloaf Islet. There is **anchorage** to the south of the Creve Islets in 9 to 11 m (5 to 6 fm).


 235 The small settlement of **Woody Island** is situated along a bight to the west of **Holletts Point**, at the NE end of the island. A private **wharf** extends 12 m (39 ft) from the shore to a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside a 7.6 m (25 ft) wide outer end. A floating wharf extends from the west side of the previous wharf. Two large white **conspicuous** buildings stand behind the wharf.


 236 **Sound Island** (47°47'N, 54°10'W), which rises to hills 110 to 140 m (360 to 460 ft) in elevation, lies in the extreme NW end of Placentia Bay. The island is covered with moss, and there are patches of small trees in the valleys. Its SE coast is composed of shale cliffs, the debris from which has accumulated at the base and prevents landing except in fine weather. **Sound Island Point**, the south extremity of the island, lies about 0.4 mile east of Holletts Point. A **submarine cable** is laid from **Shepherd Point**, on the north side of the island, to Placentia Mans Point, about 0.3 mile north.


 237 A **light** (42) is shown at an elevation of 10.4 m (34 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, situated on Sound Island Point.


238 **Brimstone Point**, the east extremity of the island, lies 2.4 miles NNE of Sound Island Point. **Net Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) high, is situated 0.4 mile SSW of Brimstone Point; its south side is steep-to. **Upper Sandy Point**, situated about 1 mile WNW of Sound Island Point, rises to a hill 36 m (118 ft) in elevation, covered with yellow moss; this hill, lighter in colour than the coast to the west, can usually be identified when open of Woody Island. **Bloody Point**, the north extreme of Sound Island, is steep-to and rises to a dark wooded hill.


  239 The channel between Sound Island and Woody Island affords good **anchorage** in 13 to 33 m (7 to 18 fm). A private mooring **buoy** is located 0.2 mile SE of Upper Sandy Point. A **submarine cable** is laid between Upper Sandy Point and the settlement of Woody Island.

 240 **Placentia Mans Point** lies about 1.5 miles NNW of Brimstone Point. The channel between Sound Island and the coast to the NE leads into an inlet, with the settlement of **Swift Current**, population 198 in 2006, situated on its north shore. There is a Public **wharf** extending 20 m (66 ft) from the shore, with depths of 0.4 to 1.3 m (1 to 4 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. There is a church with a spire about 0.2 mile east of **Spencer Point**.


 241 The channel to the head of the inlet is narrow and winding above Spencer Point. At **Cape Pine**, situated 1.5 miles NW of Spencer Point, the **tidal streams** attain a rate of 3 knots at spring tides.


 242 The settlement of **Garden Cove** is situated about 0.4 mile NNW of Placentia Mans Point. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** with a depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) alongside an outer end 17 m (55 ft) long. A **light (40.5)** is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A floating wharf is moored on the west side and outer end of the Public wharf. Fresh water, washrooms and waste oil collection are available. A slipway is located close north of the floating wharf.


 243 **Cannon Hill**, 206 m (675 ft) in elevation, stands 0.7 mile NE of Swift Current. Two **submarine cables** are laid between the settlements of Swift Current and Garden Cove.


 244 The small bay close west of **Baker Point**, 0.6 mile NE of Brimstone Point, affords **anchorage** in 8 to 17 m (27 to 54 ft), sand. **Maggotty Cove**, close east of Shepherd Point, provides **anchorage** in 5.5 to 22 m (3 to 12 fm). **Anchorage** may also be obtained NW of Placentia Mans Point, in 22 to 27 m (12 to 15 fm).

245 **North Harbour** is entered between **North Harbour Point**, 1.5 miles east of Brimstone Point, and **South Point**, nearly 1 mile SE. **Sall The Maid Island**, 21 m (70 ft) in elevation, lies close to the east shore of North Harbour, about 2 miles north of South Point.

 246 A **light (40)** is shown at an elevation of 11.8 m (39 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white horizontal stripe, located on North Harbour Point.

 247 The settlement of **North Harbour** is situated on the west shore of the harbour. A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends from the shore to a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) alongside an outer end 52 m (171 ft) long. A hoist stands on the wharf. A **light (39.7)** is shown from a mast on the south end of the floating wharf. A floating wharf is moored off the south end of the Public wharf. A boat ramp is situated adjacent to the north end of the Public wharf. Waste oil collection is available.

 248 Vessels may obtain **anchorage** anywhere within the entrance to North Harbour, but depths decrease rapidly about 2 miles north of North Harbour Point. **Anchorage**, sheltered from all winds except those between south and SW, is available in 7 m (22 ft) in the cove about 0.8 mile NNE of South Point.

 249 A fish haven (artificial reef) has been constructed about 0.85 mile NNE of the Public wharf, at North Harbour; caution is advised. Another fish haven (artificial reef) with a least depth of 10.3 m (34 ft) is charted 0.6 mile NE of the Public wharf at North Harbour.

250 **Southern Head (47°48'N, 54°04'W)**, a wooded promontory which rises to an elevation of 38 m (125 ft), is situated 2.1 miles SE of North Harbour Point.

Trip Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a Trip Plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the Trip Plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Trip Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or Registration Number: _____

Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____

Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____

Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: _____ HF: _____ VHF: _____ MF: _____

MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____

Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets (include number): _____

Liferafts: _____ Dinghy or Small Boat (include colour): _____

Flares (include number and type): _____

Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____

Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____

Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and Time of Arrival: _____

Stopover Point: _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

APPENDICES

ATL 102: Newfoundland, East and South Coasts

A-2

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111

+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

727 (Cellular)

+1-250-413-8932 (fax)

jrccvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (Great Lakes and Arctic) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Région de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador) 1-800-563-2444

+1-709-772-5151 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-709-772-2224 (fax)

mrscsj@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MCTS Trip Plan Service

Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres provide a Trip Plan processing and alerting service. Mariners are encouraged to file Trip Plans with a responsible person. In circumstances where this is not possible, Trip Plans may be filed with any MCTS Centre by telephone or marine radio only. Should a vessel on a Trip Plan fail to arrive at its destination as expected, procedures will be initiated which may escalate to a full search and rescue effort. Participation in this program is voluntary.

See Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.

Other References

Information for the Protection of Right Whales:

<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/commercial-commerciale/atl-arc/narw-bnan/index-eng.html>

Atlantic Pilotage Authority Regulations:

<https://www.atlanticpilotage.com/acts-regulations/>

Meteorological data:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather.html>

Marine Forecasts and Warnings for Canada:

https://weather.gc.ca/marine/index_e.html

Current Predictions (Data Viewer by DFO - MSDI Dynamic Current Layer):

visit <https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata> and search for “MSDI Dynamic Current Layer”

Customs:

<https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/travel-voyage/pb-pp-eng.html>

SAR:

[Search and rescue \(ccg-gcc.gc.ca\)](https://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca)

National Marine Weather Guide:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/general-marine-weather-information/regional-guides/national.html>

Atlantic Canada Marine Weather Guide:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/general-marine-weather-information/regional-guides/atlantic.html>

APPENDICES

ATL 102: Newfoundland, East and South Coasts

Table of Wharf Load Limits and Gross Vehicle Weights

Location	Chart	Position	Load Limit (kg/m ²)	Load Limit (lbs/ft ²)	Gross Vehicle Weight (kg/axle)	Gross Vehicle Weight (lbs/axle)	Remarks
Long Pond ¹	4848	47°31'N 52°58.7'W	2,500	500	45,900	101,200	A 200 tonne crane pad exists on this wharf.
Argentia ²	4841	47°17.8'N 53°59'W	2,500	500	45,885	101,175	Fleet Dock Berth 1 and 2 Berth 2 has a 200 tonne crane pad.
Argentia ²	4841	47°17.8'N 53°59'W	5,000	1,000	91,770	201,894	Berth 3
Argentia ²	4841	47°17.3'N 53°59.5'W	0	0	0	0	Navy Dock
Marystown ³	4587	47°09.9'N 55°08.9'W	1,000	200	27,530	60,566	Front Axle: 3,058 kg Drive Axle: 12,236 kg Rear Axle: 12,236 kg
Petit Forte ⁴	4615	47°23.8'N 54°40.1'W	2,500	500	45,900	101,000	—

¹For additional information contact the Programs Branch, Transport Canada at (709) 772-4154.

²For additional information contact the Argentia Management Authority at (709) 227-7390.

³For additional information contact the Programs Branch, Transport Canada at (709) 772-4154.

⁴For additional information contact the Department of Transportation and Works at (709) 729-3990.

**Marine Repair Facilities
Newfoundland East and South Coasts**

Location	Chart	Position	Maximum Lifting Capacity (tonnes)	Telephone
Clarenville	4852	48°10.2'N 53°57.6'W	600	(709) 466-7725
Hodge's Cove	4851	48°00.7'N 53°44.8'W	70	(709) 548-2383
Old Perlican	4850	48°05.2'N 53°00.5'W	70	(709) 587-2910
Harbour Grace	4849	47°41.4'N 53°13.0'W	300	(709) 596-5186
St. John's	4846	47°33.4'N 52°42.6'W	4000 syncrolift and a 174 by 23.3 m (571 by 76 ft) graving dock.	(709) 738-2750
Fermeuse	4845	46°58.5'N 52°57.4'W	150	(709) 363-2737
Admirals Beach	4843	47°00.4'N 53°38.7'W	50	(709) 521-2311
Southern Harbour	4839	47°43.5'N 53°58.0'W	50	(709) 463-1010
Marystown	4587	47°09.9'N 55°08.9'W	3000 Marine syncrolift	(709) 279-1200

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